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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1876. NO. 74.

FIRST EDITION.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Republican Members Deserting Their Side.

Wallace, Democratic Speaker, Asks the Supreme Court to Interfere.

Mackey, Republican Speaker, Declares His Intention to Oust Illegal Members.

The Democratic Speaker to be Ejected by the State Constabulary

Also the Delegation from Edgefield and Laurens.

United States Troops Will Aid the State Forces.

SITUATION AT COLUMBIA CRITICAL.

Large Numbers of People "Arriving to Attend the State Fair."

COLUMBIA, December 2, 4:30 P. M.—Two Republican members (colored), Myers and Hamilton, have just deserted the Republican side, and been sworn in by the Democratic Speaker. Both Houses are still in session. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

A motion was made to-day in the Supreme Court, in behalf of Wallace, Speaker of the Democratic House, for a mandamus on Mackey, Speaker of the Republican House, to compel him to deliver the returns for Governor in Mackey's possession to Wallace, as the legal Speaker of the legal House; also, a motion for a *quo warranto* on the Hayes electors. Both cases are to be heard on Monday.

Mackey, in the House this evening, told Wallace that he intended to remove the Edgefield men with State constables. Wallace said the House was the only conservator of its own order, and could not legally be interfered with by constables or any other outside force, and he would arm them with all the power at his command, and not yield except to the United States troops under command of General Ruger.

The Republicans to-night seated four new members from Abbeville county. No protests or contests were heard. The Democratic members, with certificates of election from the Board of Canvassers, were in the hall.

COLUMBIA, December 3.—It is reported to-night that preparations are being made by the State constabulary or militia to remove the Democratic Speaker from the chair he occupies, and eject the Democratic members of Edgefield and Laurens counties, the delegations whom the Republicans claim were not legally elected. The report states that they will be sustained by the United States troops. Owing to these reports, the Democrats are preparing for the worst. It is feared they will resist the State constabulary, but not the troops. Large numbers of people are expected to arrive to-morrow to the State fair, in anticipation of Hampton's inauguration. The situation to night is critical.

FLORIDA.

Proceedings of Board of Canvassers.

The Testimony on Both Sides Closed.

TALLAHASSEE, December 2.—This being the last day for the introduction of testimony before the Board of Canvassers, the day was taken up mostly by that work. Each side filed specifications of contest in several counties, and made replications to the charges in certain other counties. There was only one new or notable point raised. This was in the county of Manatee. The clerk of this county, by law the registering officer, resigned a week or so before the election, and the Governor accepted his resignation at once. The county was thus left without a clerk. Some citizens attempted to register with the Deputy Clerk, who declined to take their names. A new clerk was appointed by telegraph, but for reasons stated differently by each side, did not qualify before the election was over. The election was held, however, the registry list of last year being used, and each voter taking the usual registry oath before a justice of the peace, who officiated in the lack of a clerk. The Republicans ask that the county be thrown out, as the election was irregular, and as their voters in the county, not believing the election would be held without a clerk, did not go to the polls. The Democrats asked that it be counted, as these voters exhausted their resources in trying to vote lawfully, and recited that hundreds of voters were kept from voting, as only those on the registry lists of former years felt a right to vote. The county is almost wholly Democratic. The Democratic managers to-day raised a point as to the eligibility of Humphreys, Republican candidate for elector, who was appointed shipping master at Pensacola some time ago, and held that office when the election came off. The arguments of the two contestants will be laid before the board on Monday.

A letter has been received here from a member of the Northern Democratic committee now at New Orleans, stating that the Secretary of the National Republican Committee had dispatched to Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, asking that the words "In pursuance of the laws of the United States," be inserted in the electors' certificates. The Democrats here call the attention of their committees throughout the country to this point, and suggest their insertion, and in addition the words, "And also in pursuance of the laws of the State."

TALLAHASSEE, December 3.—To-day all is quiet, the leaders on each side being busy preparing arguments for the board. These will be read in the morning. Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, who has been quite sick, has about recovered.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The *Times'* special from Tallahassee says: The official return from Dade county arrived and was announced by the Chairman of the Returning Board as nine for Hayes and five for Tilden, making the total majority for the Republican electoral ticket in the State forty-seven on the face of the returns. One precinct of Dade was thrown out by the county canvassers for irregularity, but it gave Hayes five majority.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Returning Board.

Result of the Vote to be Announced To-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The Returning Board met at eleven A. M. to-day, all the members present. The Democratic committee was in the room, but for the Republicans appeared only Senator Sherman. A great quantity of written evidence of witnesses in contested cases was filed by the Democratic and Republican counsel. The Democratic counsel also entered a protest in regard to the manner in which the committee had been treated in the matter of opening returns; also an objection against receiving any protests except those accompanying supervisors' returns in the manner and form provided for by law.

Colonel Zacharie, of Democratic counsel, called the attention of the board to the following facts: That when the returns from Ouachita parish were opened by the board, it was announced by the Secretary that they had been received on the 24th, the day before they were opened; when turned over to the Democratic committee for inspection to have been received on the 24th, the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, November 23, 1876.

C. Sobell, Esq., Secretary Returning Board:

SIR—Inclosed please find affidavit of Eliza Pinkson, which I receive too late to file with my returns. Please see that it is brought in with the other affidavits filed with my returns. Respectfully,

M. J. GRADY,
Supervisor of Ouachita.

Colonel Zacharie stated that the facts were established, first, that the statement of the Secretary that the papers were only filed on the 24th was untrue, because a letter was found in the sealed package showing that the returns had been filed with the Secretary before the 23d; and it is shown, second, that as this letter and affidavit of Eliza Pinkson were both found in the sealed package, it is shown that the Secretary of the board had complied with the request of the Supervisor, and that he had opened the package and put into it the affidavits, and by mistake the letter of the Supervisor also. The matter was referred to the consideration of the board.

Judge Dibble filed a large amount of testimony in behalf of the Republican party. The box of a poll in the parish of Tangipahoa, the vote of which has been omitted in the supervisor's returns, which had been sent for on application of the Democratic counsel, was brought in and opened. The statement of votes, &c., were taken out and read by the board, and ordered to be compiled. The vote stood: Tilden electors 64, and Hayes electors 12. The board adjourned, subject to the call of the President. The clerks are now compiling the returns of the election. The electoral vote at least will be promulgated on Tuesday.

The Republican visiting committee departed homeward this afternoon.

Major E. A. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic Registration and Election Committee, will to-morrow publish a statement giving the result of the recent election, made up from official figures before the Returning Board. The statement agrees substantially with that of the visiting committee telegraphed last night.

THE CAPITAL

AN OUTLINE OF GRANT'S MESSAGE.

Not Likely to be Sent in To-Day.

Another One to Follow Shortly

President Pro Tem. of the Senate

Mr. Ferry Expected to Resign Soon.

Chairman Hewitt Interviews the President.

Position of the Administration Toward South Carolina.

Troops Will, if Necessary, Sustain the Republican House.

A New Method for Setting the Late Election Aside.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1876.

The President's Message.

The President stated to-night that it was extremely doubtful whether his message would be transmitted to Congress to-morrow, on account of the probable delay in the organization of the House. The message, in part, was read to the Cabinet yesterday, and finished to-day. The President stated that it might be necessary to make some modifications, in view of the rapid progress of events in the South. The message itself will contain about eight thousand words. It reviews the eminent success of and the advantages to accrue to the nation from the contention as to the finances and successful negotiation, so far, of the funding loans, and to the negotiation of a revised treaty of extradition between the United States and Great Britain. Reference is made to the mode of electing President and Vice President, and to the embarrassment to which the present system is liable on a close vote. He suggests a constitutional amendment defining the powers and duties of Congress in the premises, and especially the reciprocal functions of the States, so that the complications which now threaten the settlement of this important question may in future be averted. The most important feature of the communication, however, will be a supplementary message about the same length. In this the President has taken all his previous messages and collated them in one general summary, to show that his recommendations, policy and actions have been in strict harmony. He reviews the action of the Government in the South, and the condition of affairs attending it. The important results accomplished in the reduction of the national indebtedness, and the satisfactory condition of our credit are also shown, and make one of the most flattering exhibits of the success of the Administration.

The Presidency pro Tem. of the Senate.

A number of Republican Senators have had a conference with the President during the day and to-night on the subject of the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate. The importance of this question is keenly felt, and in view of the expiration of Mr. Ferry's term on the 4th of March, a new election will be had at a very early day. Messrs. Conkling and Morton are most prominently mentioned in this connection. The name of Mr. Hamlin is also mentioned.

Hewitt Interviews Grant.

Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had a long interview with the President to-night on the recent election. The President showed him that portion of his message relating to that subject, as expressing his views.

Only a Lie.

Mr. Lamar and the others alluded to in a sensational dispatch, that a plan had been agreed upon between them and Hayes that the latter was to be conceded the Presidency, in consideration of their being recognized to the exclusion of the carpet-baggers, is entirely untrue.

The Administration's Position in the South Carolina Matter.

At a special Cabinet meeting yesterday, the Government took ground in conformity with the law of South Carolina, that Chamberlain was the legally constituted Governor, and having recognized one branch of the dual house of Representatives now in session at Columbia, should that faction fail, with the Sergeant-at-Arms, to eject the other and call in aid of the military, General Ruger is authorized to operate. This information was telegraphed to Wade Hampton by his friends to-night. South Carolinians say that the recent election can be set aside, as the law requires the registration of voters, and none had been made since, and say if necessary to prevent the election of Hayes, they will carry this question to the United States Supreme Court on this ground.

NEBRASKA.

Another Desperate Democratic Dodge.

OMAHA, December 2.—Governor Garber has issued a call to the members of the last Legislature for an extra session of the Legislature at Lincoln, to meet December 5, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote. The Democrats are manuevering to carry the matter to the courts, as the law on the subject previous to the adoption of the new State Constitution and that of the new Constitution differ very materially. The former provides that the executive officers of the State shall count the votes, and the latter in the same manner as that for Congressmen by the Legislature. Great activity is exhibited among the leading politicians of both parties.

OMAHA, December 2.—The Democratic electors to-day presented a petition to Judge Savage, of the District Court, which prays that a perpetual injunction be granted to restrain the Republican electors from meeting and casting their votes for President. The petition states that Cobb, one of the Republican electors, is ineligible, from the fact that he is a disbursing officer of the United States in the construction of the postoffice at Lincoln; allege that the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General conspired to evade and defeat the laws of the State, as they issued or caused to be issued to county clerks envelopes with the address of the Secretary of State thereon, to transmit therein to him statements of the number of votes cast; also allege that the Governor, to carry out said fraudulent design, etc., notified said defendants, the Republican electors, that they were elected, and that he has certified to their election. The court ordered a hearing of the case on Monday, December 4th, at four P. M. It is thought that a quorum will not answer the Governor's call for a special session of the Legislature. Many of the Senators are absent, and others cannot be reached in time. It is claimed that the Democrats will all stay away. The Senate is composed of 25 members, 20 Democrats and 5 Independents 2. The excitement is becoming great over this matter.

OMAHA, December 3.—The excitement over the movement of the Democrats yesterday, in petitioning for an injunction to restrain the Republican electors from casting the vote, is very great and increasing. The leaders of the Republicans claim that there is no danger, that the District Court of this county has no authority over electors, who are Federal officers acting under the laws of the United States. Efforts are to be made by the Republicans, if necessary, to carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. The hearing is set for four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The most powerful lawyers in the State are engaged on both sides. The Democrats, in their petition, admit that Hayes has over 184 votes. Strenuous efforts are being made by both parties in regard to the extra session of the Legislature called for next Wednesday—the Republicans to have a quorum and the Democrats to prevent one being present.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Legislative Tactics of the Democrats.

Business to be Delayed as Much as Possible.

AN EXTRA SESSION TALKED OF.

A Conference of Republican Senators.

Investigation in the Bulldozed States.

ARBITRATION OF POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

A Democratic Majority of Eight.

Democrats Talking of Impeaching Grant.

S. J. Randall Nominated for Speaker.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1876.

The Democratic Tactics.

A quorum of both Houses of Congress is in the city. Judging from the conversation of the members, there is not much prospect of the transaction of business. Several influential Representatives said the appropriation bills would not be passed till after the count of the electoral vote. This subject was informally talked amongst Democrats at the caucus last night, and met with favor. The disposition of the Senate and House is, if possible, to dispose of the functions of the two Houses in the count of the electoral vote. In view of the probability of protracted discussion, at this time it looks as if no business would be transacted at all, necessitating an extra session.

Conference of Republican Senators.

A number of Republican Senators to-night held an informal conference in reference to the elections in the Southern States, and the necessity of the appointment of committees to investigate the bulldozed States. The proposition meets with favor. As has already been stated, the House will at once appoint committees to visit South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. It is very probable that committees from both Houses will be sent South to-morrow.

Arbitration of Political Questions.

The President stated in conversation with a friend that the subject of arbitration of the questions involved in the late elections, first intimated in these dispatches, has not yet received his attention, as his time has been too much occupied on his message. It is probable, as the proposition meets with favor, that action will now be speedily taken.

The New House.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has received but ten certificates of election of members of the Forty-fifth Congress. It is stated that a list compiled from unofficial sources indicates a Democratic majority of eight.

Impeachment of President Grant Talked Of.

There is considerable talk amongst Democrats of trying the role of impeachment of the President, on grounds of illegal use of the military forces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1876.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

was held to-night at the capitol, when Mr. Lamar, calling the members to order, said they had assembled to nominate a candidate for Speaker for the remainder of the present Congress, to supply the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Speaker Kerr, and to transact such other business as might be brought before them. Four candidates were suggested, namely: Sayler, Morrison, Randall and Cox. Mr. Clymer nominated Randall, and Scott Lord nominated Cox. Morrison withdrew before he was formally nominated, counselling harmony. Mr. Banning nominated Sayler, whereupon Sayler said he had already been honored by the Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress as Speaker of the House, but now, in the interest of the peace and harmony of the party, and in order to prevent personal altercations which might arise in this contest, he begged leave to decline the nomination. A ballot was then taken, and resulted: Randall 73 votes, Cox 63. On motion of Mr. Lord the election of Randall was declared unanimous, and Clymer and Blackburn waited upon him and acquainted him with the result. When Mr. Randall entered the hall, he was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES: I thank you for the high mark of confidence which your action indicates. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the position to which you are about to assign me with fidelity, protecting individual members in all their privileges, and maintaining all the rights of the House with which the Constitution and laws clothe it, having always in view the peace and prosperity of the country.

These remarks were received with prolonged applause. There was an expression of views concerning the political situation in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and a general agreement that committees should be appointed to visit those States to ascertain the facts and report to the House. A resolution for this purpose will be introduced in the House on Monday.

After adjournment of the caucus, Mr. Randall received the congratulations of members. Mr. Cox was not at the caucus, being in the room of the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he is Chairman. When the result of the ballot was announced, he was sent for, and on entering the hall was received by the members standing. Mr. Cox immediately congratulated Mr. Randall, who cordially reciprocated, and said, "Whenever in future I can be of any use to you in any possible way, I shall be very glad to do so." Cox replied, "My public career is nearly ended, but I must serve my people faithfully to the end of my term of service. Nevertheless, I feel gratified by your kind expression, and shall be most happy if I can be of any assistance to you in the performance of your arduous and responsible duties."

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS AS TO THE CONTESTED STATES.

In a conversation to-day, President Grant said he did not apprehend any difficulty over the settlement of the Presidential question. He thinks Governor Hayes is undoubtedly entitled to the electoral vote of South Carolina and Florida, and perhaps of Louisiana, but about the latter State he thinks there may be some doubt, on account of the many complications surrounding the acts of the Returning Board; but the eminent gentlemen of both parties who have been witnesses of the operations of the board, he thinks, ought to be able to agree upon a verdict that will satisfy both parties throughout the country.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a short session of the Cabinet at the Executive Mansion this morning, at which all the members were present except Secretary Fish and Secretary Robeson. It is understood that the later official reports from General Ruger were read by the Secretary of War. It was believed there was no necessity for any additional official action by the Government at present, and the meeting adjourned after it had lasted about twenty minutes. The President's message has not yet been read to the Cabinet, but probably will be at the session to be held for that purpose this evening.

ACCOUNTS SETTLED.

On inquiry as to the condition of the accounts of J. Cooke, McCulloch & Co. with the Government, it is ascertained that their accounts as financial agents in London of the Navy Department have been settled in the Treasury and paid in full.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1876.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

will show that there are belonging to the navy 146 vessels of 150,157 tons measurement. Exclusive of howitzers and Gatlings, they carry 1,142 guns. Of these 123 carrying 913 guns, with a measurement of 120,898 tons, have steam power; seventy-five are in actual service, and four are preparing for sea. Sixteen may be considered entirely unfit for future service, and the remainder are at various navy yards, some requiring light and others extensive repairs, but most of them could be made ready for any special service in a short time. There is also on hand, stored at the various navy yards, live-oak timber sufficient for thirty-five new ships of war, besides a large quantity of other valuable timber and naval material of every kind. Our navy is now far more powerful for warlike purposes than it has ever before been in time of peace. It does not compare, either in number or character of vessels, with the expensive establishments of those European nations whose mutual relations keep them always in armed array, whose contiguous coasts and deep harbors at home and scattered colonies all over the world seem to require that they should constantly rival each other at whatever expense in the size and power of their naval vessels and armaments; but for the defensive purposes of a peaceful people, without colonies, with a dangerous coast and shallow harbors, separated by a vast ocean from the warlike naval powers, our navy is not without strength, and when its iron-clad fleet shall be completely repaired, a work requiring now but little time and expense, and its force supplemented by the comparatively cheap addition recommended, it will be found sufficient to resist any force which could be brought across the ocean to attack us, and powerful also for offensive operations upon the seas and among the islands which lie contiguous to our own shores. In view of the fact that the appropriations for the two principal working bureaus of the department average but little over five millions annually, and considering the cost of merely maintaining a navy consisting largely of ships hurriedly built of perishable material, which, after requiring for a few years constant repair, finally drop out of the service from utter worthlessness, the question constantly recurs, brought up by conflicting interests and opinions, Shall we enter upon the expensive and unsatisfactory construction of armor-plated, gun bearing vessels, involving millions of dollars in the cost of each one, or shall we be content with providing ourselves at a minimum cost with the means of destroying such vessels should they appear in hostile attitude on our coasts or in our bays or harbors? Fast, well built wooden cruisers, proper for the police of the seas, serving as schools of instruction in time of peace, and capable of destroying an enemy's commerce in time of war, are under all conditions servicable. The monitor class of vessels has for us special and valuable uses in conjunction with other forces. The torpedo schools give our officers the instruction necessary to utilize whatever there is in this most efficient arm of attack and defense, and I would add to the force a new element—the marine ram, which promises, when constructed upon scientific principles, in forms of special strength for its particular and appropriate service, to be a weapon of most destructive warfare. The construction of this class of vessels has been carefully considered for several years past by a naval officer of high rank, assisted by able experts, and detailed plans are put at the service of the department without cost or charge of any kind. The construction of such a vessel of the best material and of special strength would involve an expense of about $350,000, and if successful, as it promises to be, it would add a new element tending to make our force complete in itself, at once economical and effective.

The department has lately adopted the plan of retaining all ships on going into commission upon this coast, and attached to the North Atlantic Squadron for two months previous to ordering them abroad. It is believed that the effect has been beneficial, as any defects in the ships or their machinery can be remedied at once, and the discipline of the *personnel* can be perfected in our own waters. The department has also commissioned its sailing ships at the different naval stations the frigates Wabash and Colorado, at Boston and New York, and proposes to place the Franklin at Norfolk, instead of the hulks now there used for this purpose. These ships will form a reserve ready to be used in any emergency.

As a remedy for the reduction of the force of our fleet from 8,500 to 7,500 men, and for the purpose of maintaining a trained class of men drilled in their duties and devoted to the service, the department repeats the recommendation of last year that Congress give the necessary authority to enlist annually 750 boys for the navy under the existing laws, but in addition to the number of men now allowed, and also urges that the enlisted men of the navy may be allowed an outfit of clothing and a banking system for the men, such as now prevails in the army. The Naval Academy has kept pace with the changes which have taken place, and the branches there taught are those adapted to the naval profession of to-day.

The Secretary refers to the report of the bureau in astronomical observations, ordnance, the naval signal service, the torpedo station, the nautical almanac, surveys of the inter-oceanic canal and other subjects connected with the navy, and speaks in commendation of those who have obtained important results in these branches.

The Secretary renews the recommendations in his successive annual reports in reference to our navy yards and stations, and to urge that their resources may be increased, and that sufficient appropriations be made to keep them in thorough repair and ready for any emergency. The report of the five commissioned officers ordered by Congress to examine fully and determine whether any of the navy yards can be dispensed with, will be forwarded when received.

On the first of July, 1875, the amount of appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was $18,301,731 27. The actual expenditure of these appropriations during that period, namely, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876, was $17,937,-354 72. The appropriations available for the present year, commencing July 1, 1876, are in the aggregate $12,961,790 90. The whole amount of these appropriations drawn up to the first of the current month was $7,-879,757 19. From this may be deducted the amount in the hands of the paymasters and agents and the Government and the amounts refunded during the period above mentioned, which will reduce the amount of these appropriations actually expended since the commencement of this fiscal year to less than seven millions. The estimates for the general maintenance of the navy for next year are $18,646,012. The amount estimated for new building and repairs and improvements necessary at various navy yards, stations and hospitals is $2,908,506. There is also submitted by the Bureau of Ordnance an estimate for $1,500,000, deemed necessary to provide proper armament for our large iron-clads and other ships now being fitted for sea. This leaves an estimate of $300,000 less than the amount asked for last year for like purposes.

In regard to the payment of officers of the navy, the Secretary says that after careful consideration of the subject, he has, besides the ordinary estimates for the next fiscal year, submitted an additional one for $1,-500,000 to supply the inevitable deficiency in the pay appropriation, and to enable the department to rescind its order placing all unemployed officers on furlough pay, and to make up to those who have not been or may be so reduced, without fault on their part, the amount of pay which they would otherwise have received. Congress will be earnestly pressed to make the provision.

ABOUT THE MESSAGE.

It is now uncertain at what hour to-morrow the message of the President will be sent to Congress—certainly not until the Senate shall be formally notified by the usual joint committee that the two Houses are prepared to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The formal roll of members of the House and the election and installation of the new Speaker may probably defer the delivery of the message until Tuesday, and the message will be telegraphed hence to the press. The reports of the heads of departments have been forwarded by mail.

THE PRESIDENT

to-night was engaged in the transaction of business and declined to receive visitors, with the exception of a few personal and political friends.

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Some of the Democratic members of Congress say that party will act with calmness and circumspection regarding the political complications, and that it may not be until Wednesday that a proposition will be made for the appointment of committees to visit Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to ascertain all the facts accessible concerning the electoral votes of those States. It is certain, however, that such a movement will be made at an early day.

THE EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

Large numbers of persons were at the hotels to-night, speculating as to events of to-morrow at the capitol. Some anticipated more than usual excitement, but there is no reason whatever to believe there will be any occurrence of an alarming character. No doubt the galleries of the House will be densely crowded by interested spectators.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Roberts, of the New Orleans *Times*, desires it to be stated that in view of a recently published telegram from Columbus, Ohio, that on calling upon Governor Hayes a few days ago, he merely conversed on the situation in Louisiana, but had no authority to say anything for either General Hampton or Representative Lamar.

Sioux Indians Willing to Remove to Indian Territory.

OMAHA, December 3.—About ninety Sioux Indians who were a few weeks ago taken from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to Indian Territory on a tour of investigation, passed through here to-day, *en route* home. Indian Agent Daniels, who has them in charge, says they seem generally well pleased with the country, and that it is probable they will move there next year.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Intimate friends of Senator Sharon, in San Francisco, deny the probability of the report telegraphed from Washington that he intends to resign his seat in the Senate.

Mrs. O. D. Richardson, wife of ex-Governor Richardson, who died on the 29th of November, died at eleven A. M. on Saturday, in Omaha, from age and the shock of her husband's death. They were two of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

AFGHANS THREATENING TOORKISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg* announces that the Afghans have concentrated 10,000 well equipped troops at Herat, either to invade the province of Seestan or the town of Mero, in Toorkistan.

BISMARCK ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

BERLIN, December 2.—Bismarck gave a parliamentary dinner yesterday, at which he made a speech, wherein he promised to make a statement upon the political situation at the debate in the Bundesrath upon the reading of the estimates. In the course of his speech Bismarck laid stress repeatedly upon the neutral attitude Germany would assume in event of warlike complications arising. The weight which the Prince attaches to Germany's relations with Austria took a particularly prominent place in his observations. He said the preservation of peace ought not yet to be despaired of, but if war ensues, which certainly seems probable, Russia and Turkey will after a time tire of it. Then Germany will be able to mediate with better prospects of success than now. To advise Russia now would anger the Russian nation, which would be worse than a passing dispute with a government. He hoped England would not wage open war against Russia, but at most a sort of unofficial warfare, similar to Russia's proceedings in Servia. If Austria's existence is threatened, Germany would support her, thus unselfishly continuing to act like lead in the framework which causes a puppet to stand upright. Austria, however, possesses greater vitality than most people think. He concluded as follows: "If war break out, it is requisite it should be localized, and therefore England should be induced not to isolate herself from the other Powers and engage in a quarrel with Russia."

CONFIDENTIAL MISSION.

BELGRADE, December 2.—Captain Maximaff, General Tchernayeff's aide-de-camp, has gone to Kichineff on a confidential mission.

DOINGS OF RUSSIAN AGENTS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, December 2.—Agents of the Russian Government are traveling in Roumania to ascertain the condition of the roads and bridges, the exact distance between certain points, the quantities of provision and forage obtainable and the sentiment of the population. The Russian Commission has assumed the management of the railroad connecting Russia and Roumania.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

LONDON, December 2.—A special from Constantinople says: An inundation has occurred at Adrianople, by which a thousand houses were swept away.

A special from Vienna says the commanders of the four Russian mobilized army corps have arrived at Kichineff.

The *Opinione* newspaper of Rome says the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of England's going to war with Russia, but it regards war between Russia and Turkey as inevitable.

The *Times*, in an editorial article, remarks that a similar impression was almost universal at the London Stock Exchange yesterday.

A special from Pesth announces the arrival there of General Tchernayeff.

RUSSIA ORDERING CARTRIDGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, December 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Estafette* asserts that the Russian Government has ordered ten million cartridges in the United States.

THE MIRIDITES TAKE UP ARMS FOR THE MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, December 3.—A telegram from Zara reports that the Miridites have taken up arms in favor of the Montenegrins, and the order for the removal of the Turkish troops from the vicinity of the town has, therefore, been suspended.

A dispatch from Scutari, Albania, states that the Russian Consul there has packed up the archives of the consulate, and is ready to leave in case of war.

TURKEY PREPARING WITH TERRIBLE EARNESTNESS FOR THE STRUGGLE.

LONDON, December 4.—A dispatch from Pesth says it is reported there that the Turks are making preparations for a struggle with terrible earnestness. Formidable fortifications are going up at Widin, Rustchuk, Silistria and Schumla. The Russians are hurrying their preparations to take the field. The troops which were quartered under Tchernayeff were being concentrated on the Pruth by December 1st.

ENGLAND WILL LOOK AFTER HER ASIATIC POSSESSIONS—RUSSIA'S BARGAIN WITH MONTENEGRO—MILITARY PREPARATIONS—CIRCULAR FROM THE PORTE UNFAVORABLE TO PEACE.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Opinone* is assured that the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of war on the part of England. War between Russia and Turkey may be expected. In such event it is believed England will occupy a position and points in Egypt to secure her Asiatic possessions.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: With a view to regulating the cooperation of Servia and Montenegro with Russia, diplomatic agents have been sent by the two former to St. Petersburg. General Tchernayeff is also on his way to that city with his staff officer. Montenegro is in position to furnish 18,000 men. Fifty thousand roubles are said to be the subsidy she receives. The Montenegrins are to be reassembled by December 24th. In the face of these transactions, Russia repudiates the intention of promoting Panslavonic asperations.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says mobilized Russian regiments have been secretly moving southward. In the first half of December 250,000 armed men will be on the Pruth, ready to cross. Eighty-four military hospitals have been formed, capable of receiving 52,000 men. Several provinces in Russia the inhabitants have been ordered to furnish lists of plate and other silver articles in their possession. It is supposed that in the event of a prolonged war the metals will be seized and scrip given in return. According to the German Semaine press, British naval officers have been appointed to command all the Turkish gunboats.

The *Times'* Vienna special says the Demarkation Committee have come to a decision about the Morava line. Aleximitz remains in the hands of the Turks.

A special from Odessa to the *Daily News* reports that the Porte has sent a circular reply to Prince Gortschekoff, which is not favorable to peace. The Turks are pushing forward their Constitution, although repeatedly warned that they are attempting to anticipate the conference. They are using every effort to induce the Greeks and Armenians to make a demonstration in favor of the Porte.

France.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—RESIGNATION OFFERED.

PARIS, December 2.—In consequence of recent occurrences in the Chambers, the ministery to day manifested its intention to resign. President MacMahon, however, insisted on them retaining office, at least for the present. The Cabinet meets to-morrow. The Government to-day withdrew the bill on the burial of members of the Legion of Honor. The House, by 370 to 25, passed an order of the day which was accepted by the Government, expressing confidence that the Government will, in regard to this matter, respect liberty of conscience and the equality of all citizens. The *Republique Francaise* says a ministerial crisis unquestionably exists, in consequence of Dufuare's defeat in the Senate yesterday. This paper is under direct control of Gambetta, and seems to anticipate more than Dufuare's resignation, as it discusses the duties of the successors of the present ministers.

THE CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, December 3.—A dispatch from Paris on Saturday evening says the most serious point in the ministerial crisis at present is Minister Marcere's acceptance, in the name of the Government, of the order of the day adopted by the deputies, expressing confidence that in the matter of military escort at funerals of members of the Legion of Honor the Government will in future respect liberty of conscience and the equality of all citizens. On this order the Government had no time to deliberate, and its adoption is a direct vote of censure against the Minister of War, who, with the other ministers, feels aggrieved.

A dispatch dated Paris, Sunday, says the members of the Cabinet held a meeting today. They believed that they would soon be announced officially to-morrow, but the ministers will remain in office until their successors are appointed.

Spain.

DISCUSSION ON CUBA IN THE SENATE.

MADRID, December 3.—In the Senate yesterday, Marshal Concha attempted to demonstrate the uselessness of the loan for Cuba. He censured the dispatching of excessive naval forces to Cuba to conquer five thousand insurgents, admitted the difficulty of exterminating the insurgents on account of their mode of warfare, and recommended that they be isolated in the woods and kept there. The Minister of Foreign Affairs retorted that Marshal Concha had not fulfilled, while in Cuba, any of the promises he made when appointed Commander-in-Chief of the island.

Great Britain.

TERRIFIC GALE—DISASTERS TO SHIPPING—FURTHER DAMAGE FEARED.

LONDON, December 3.—A terrific gale has prevailed throughout the British isles since Saturday. Floods are reported in many places, and have caused much damage. There have been numerous disasters to shipping on the coast, with considerable loss of life. The water of the Tsames is very high, and a disastrous overflow is feared.

STEAMER LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

SHIELDS, December 4.—The freight steamer Prince foundered in the storm, and all on board, fourteen in number, were lost.

India.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says: The eastern districts of Bombay are reported to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the cyclone. The damage to the crops was less than expected, but the loss of life has probably been under stated. Ninety per cent. of the plow cattle have been lost. Sickness prevails, but fears of destitution are removed.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 3.—The steamship Dakota, from New York, has arrived.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Jailor Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—The Grand Jury have found several indictments against County Jailor Schutter, for permitting prisoners under sentence to go about the streets of the city, in some instances without even the escort of an officer. The jury investigated the matter of changing the figures on the poll book which occasioned the litigation in the Metcalfe-Frost case, but failed to fasten the act with sufficient clearness upon any one to justify an indictment.

Suicide.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—Jacob Hummell, a prisoner in the county jail, charged with attempting to murder his wife, suicided to-day by cutting his throat with a razor.

Suicide—Acquitted.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 2.—E. Hozzard, who has been engaged as a paper hanger in St. Paul and Minneapolis, committed suicide at the latter city to-day by throwing himself beneath a passing engine in drunkeness. The suicide was evidently premeditated. He was formerly of Chicago, where his son now lives.

Edwin Lee, arrested more than two years ago for a rape committed upon Mrs. Werden, and who was convicted and served nearly a year, of a thirty years' sentence to the State prison, was, upon a new trial today, acquitted of the charge and given his liberty.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1876.

ENTER ROSS KELLY.

James S. Thayer declines the City Comptrollership.

SEIZURES BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

A large illicit distillery was seized yesterday, on West Forty-first street, near Tenth avenue. Property valued at $25,000, belonging to Edward Roche, was confiscated. The principal and workmen escaped. Sixty-three thousand dollars, worth of tobacco imported from Havana in June last, by Weil & Co., was seized this morning on the ground of fraudulent allowance for excessive damages made to the owners by the Appraiser's officers, by which the Government lost several thousand dollars.

INSANE.

Mrs. Irene House, recently acquitted at Trenton of the murder of her husband, was yesterday placed in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.

The steamer American, from Bremen, arrived here to-day, brings £127,000 in specie.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To day.—Partly cloudy weather, northwest and northeast winds, with not decided change in temperature or barometer.

The eighth and last assessment of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank

The Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,312,383.

JUDGE KELLEY, as the oldest member of the House, will swear in the new Speaker to-day.

A GREAT deal has lately been said on the purity of the ballot box, though but little has been done to purify it. And the fault lays at the door of "respectability and intelligence."

THE Russian Government has just issued a ukase ordering that, after *January 1st*, customs duties shall be paid in gold or "in coupons negotiable abroad." This is evidently intended to strengthen the credit of Russian bonds in the Continental markets and thereby prepare the way for new borrowing, and is thus another sign of war.

THE annual report of the Chief of Ordnance complains that the effect of the insufficient appropriations by the House for the manufacture of arms has seriously crippled the army. The amount, it will be remembered, was reduced to less than half the annual appropriations before the war. There was probably design in it.

THE *Post* adds insult to injury in trying to throw discredit upon the bleeding wife of PINKERTON, who testified so vividly to the horrors committed by the TILDEN Louisiana Democrats upon her, and to the wanton murder of her husband and child. But that is its vocation now. Sympathetically, it out-bulldozes *Legree*, the slave-driver in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THE Democratic majorities were largest wherever the soldiers were—they prevented carpet-bag intimidation against the colored voter.—*Post.*

This is said with reference to South Carolina, and in the saying our contemporary writes itself down a *Dogberry* or worse, for the hideous howls in which it has indulged over the alleged "bayonet rule" of the Federal Government in that State.

A PROMINENT iron manufacturer writes to the *Iron Age* that since we cannot expect sufficient railway demand before 1880 to utilize our present capacity of production, and since new iron districts will before that time add considerable to the supply, the true basis of future prosperity for our iron and steel industries is, in his judgment, the cultivation of the export movement in Bessemer rails and mild tempered steel.

THE Portland *Oregonian* (Independent Republican) denies that there were any frauds in the Oregon election. That the vote was larger than formerly it admits, but the causes of this were entirely natural. The State is constantly receiving accessions of population, and a majority of the immigrants are Republican, which accounts for the increased strength of that party. No attempt will be made at contest in any part of the State.

THE Southern political situation remains unchanged, and the probability is that the suspense will be unrelieved until the Florida and Louisiana Returning Boards shall have announced their final decisions, which will perhaps not be until Wednesday, when the electors of the several States are required to meet. It may possibly be known to-morrow how the final court foots up, but uncertainty can hardly be relieved by any unofficial statements. There is little doubt, however, that both States will be given to HAYES and WHEELER. Upon a fair count of an honest vote both are decidedly Republican.

COMMENTING on the Democratic denunciation of the recent presence of a file of United States troops in the corridor leading to the court room of the South Carolina Supreme Court, through which the judges had to pass, the Boston *Advertiser* recals the fact that, a quarter of a century before, the court house in Boston was, by Federal authority, surrounded with heavy chains. WILSON, in his history of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America, says: *The judges of the Supreme Court, on the way to their seats of justice, were compelled to bow as they passed under these heavy chains.*" This was in the good old Democratic days.

THE enforced resignation of the Chief of the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department will give general satisfaction. It will be remembered that he wrote and had an order adopted, whereby correspondents were prohibited from obtaining news in the department except through the Chief Clerk's office. This had the effect of making newspaper men mere amanuenses, destroyed all enterprise in news gathering at the Treasury, and gave the public a weak and uninteresting routine report generally of what was *not* done in the department, and a very unsatisfactory attempt at detail of what was done there. Secretary MORRILL proposes to reverse this order and let things go on as before, so that newspaper men may be able to get at facts through their usual enterprise.

THE historic and honored Philadelphia *North American*, one of the ablest and soundest commercial and political journals in the country, signalized the first of the present month by issuing a special extra edition of eight pages, containing an exhaustive essay upon the resources and industries of Philadelphia and the advantages of that city for residence or business. The matter was evidently prepared with great care and the issue far exceeded in interest any other publication of the kind ever made in this country. As a reminder of the incalculable value of the results which have accrued from the Republican policy of protection to our home industries, the article in question is almost beyond price. The *American* has renewed its wings like the eagle, and will hereafter be sold for three cents a copy. Of noble age cometh lusty strength.

ACCORDING to the statistics of the grain trade of Buffalo for last month, as tabulated by the papers of that city, the loss during November was 2,435,000 bushels. The imports of all kinds of grain for the season, which practically closed on the 1st instant, aggregated 44,552,680 bushels, while in 1875 they were 52,289,000 bushels, a decline of 7,737,000 bushels. As compared with 1873 the loss is 20,683,000 bushels, which is equal to nearly fifty per cent. of the whole receipts this year. The canal trade has suffered in about the same proportion. The total shipments this year were 27,773,976 bushels; last season they were 35,318,120 bushels, and 41,000,000 bushels in 1874. The receipts from tolls were $583,349 this year and $789,731 in 1875. The inference is that the railroads and rival routes have drawn away from the lake and Buffalo route a greater proportion of the total easterly grain movement, than has been done in former years.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a report calling the attention of Congress to the difficulty of obtaining correct returns of our exports to Canada, and the necessity of speedy legislation on the matter. It appears that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the amount of exports not returned at the bureau reached the sum of $10,507,563, as against $15,526,524 in 1875, and $11,424,565 in 1874. An act passed February 10, 1820, provides that every vessel shall have a bill of lading showing the kind, amount and value of the cargo. As there were no railroad cars in 1820, the act only extended to vessels, and not to cars and other land vehicles. All exports of which full returns are not made cross the Northern border into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, at St. Albans and Island Pond, Vt., and Niagara Falls. This defect in the returns is attributable to the neglect of shippers and consigners to give information of the quantity, kind and worth of articles shipped for export to Canada, to the officers of the transportation companies. Of our iron and steel manufactures, one of our most prominent interests, exports to the amount of $2,223,947 passed over the border last year, while those of manufactured woolens reach $349,439, and this is said to be but a meager percentage of the articles of which we have no adequate returns. The whole business is apparently a farce and a disgrace to the nation, and Congress should give early and careful attention to the subject.

A MULTITUDE of disloyal utterances by representative Southern newspapers and men, growing bolder and more aggressive from day to day, are the straws which indicate the drift of public sentiment in the South, and the willingness of the Democracy there to once more plunge the country into all the horrors of a civil conflict. No later than last Wednesday, on the night train between Cincinnati and this city, HENRY WATTERSON, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, member of Congress and President of the last National Democratic Convention, *en route* to Washington for participation in the Democratic Congressional caucus proceedings of Saturday night, declared, without concealment or reservation, that "his voice was for war," that, sooner or later, another conflict between the North and South was inevitable, and that the earlier the shock of battle came the better. This upon the ground that Southern Democracy is naturally and logically hostile to the Federal Government, and that the Democratic party would be a fool to stand quietly by and permit itself to be tied hand and foot, until it would become almost too late for it to move successfully in defense of its "rights." These declarations were heard by two prominent, well-known business men of Pittsburgh, whose integrity and truthfulness are beyond question, and who, should it become necessary, are willing to substantiate the facts upon oath. WATTERSON's expressions of disloyalty, however, are simply of a piece with the general Southern utterance. The last Atlanta *Sunday Herald* had an editorial article recommending Governor SMITH, of Georgia, for election to the United States Senate, and saying, "he is not enervated by the excessive conservatism of the era of *'accepted situations.'*" There is, as the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says, "no mistaking this allusion." It has long been a common saying with those who claimed to be reconstructed rebels that they accepted the situation; but concession of even that moderate sort is regarded as too much complaisance. Now such talk is deemed by Democratic authority to be derogatory to a man's honor, and injurious to his prospects as a candidate for office. Public opinion at the South considers the qualifications of an aspirant from an entirely different point of view. His record in the Confederate army, his fealty to the "Lost Cause," and his devotion to the principles of a white man's government, count in his favor far above allegiance to the Union, obedience to the laws and fidelity to the cause of humanity. No man who looks for preferment in the White League States has any power of appeal to those allowed to vote unless he can point to an escutcheon tarnished by rebellion, a name emblazoned with hatred of the Constitution *as it is* and a reputation for hostility to the results of the war. Within ten years the pendulum of Southern popular opinion has swung from the extreme of submission far on toward the extreme of open resistance to national authority, which means another civil war and another attempt to destroy the American Republic."

THE second session of the Forty-fourth Congress will begin to-day. Its action will probably affect the welfare of the country more than the action of any Congress since the war. The political complexion of the two Houses, of course, remains about the same as at the last session, with the exception that in both the Liberal members have nearly all formally joined the Republican party, and will act with it more generally than before. This condition will be promoted by the disloyal and threatening attitude of the ex-Confederate Democrats on the Presidential question. The Senate is strongly Republican and the House strongly Democratic. Both Houses will elect presiding officers among the first of their duties; he Senate, because, since the death of Vice President WILSON, there has been no Vice President, and it is held by many authorities that the President *pro tem.* does not hold over from term to term; and the House because of the death of Speaker KERR since the last session closed. For he latter position RANDALL, of this State, has been selected in caucus and will be only chosen. The President of the Senate ow is Senator FERRY, of Michigan. He will be a candidate for re-election. Senators ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, and HAMLIN, of Maine, are also named as candidates. If the Democrats carry out the programme marked out for them, and make a factious opposition to the counting of the electoral vote, the position of the President of the Senate will be a very important one. It will require a good deal of ability, experience and moral courage, it is expected that discussion upon the Presidential question will commence at once, that several intense speeches will be made on both sides, no matter what the decisions of the Louisiana and Florida Returning Boards may be, and that strong feelings will be engendered that will cause fiery debate from time to time till next March. In this event, some of the most important appropriation bills will necessarily be laid aside, and President GRANT will therefore be compelled to call the Forty-fifth Congress together on the 5th day of March, in order that the appropriation bills may be passed before the 30th of June, which is the end of the fiscal year. Last session commenced December 6th, and ended August 15th. The first appropriation bill was passed late in March, and nearly all of them in August. There are twelve of these bills, and nobody expects that they will all be passed by the Forty-fourth Congress.

IT SEEMS that a baker's dozen of New Orleans clergymen and bank presidents have united in a declaration that "it is their deliberate conviction that Louisiana is as loyal to the Union as any State within it." These rhetorical asseverators did not state what has been the social position of General LONGSTREET in that city since he "accepted the situation" and a Federal office there. Do these pious and loyal patriots themselves honor and sustain him as they did while he was a rebel? Would it not be well for them to explain his notorious social ostracism and disgrace among his former associates upon something consistent with the above gauzy assertions? They further assert that—

They know that large numbers of colored voters changed their political associations, under the growing conviction that the interests of the black man and the white in Louisiana are identical; that the burdens of misgovernment must fall on all classes, and finally never heavily on the laboring classes; and especially were they moved to such change by the embezzlement, by those in power, of the public funds appropriated to the education of their children.

As a commentary on the above, a correspondent of the New York *Times* adduces the following evidence as to the persistence of the negroes in Georgia in their political convictions in precincts where they were allowed to vote:

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger*, a Democratic paper, prints conspicuously a communication in which the writer says: "Our popular fellow citizen, Colonel Thomas Hardeman, was applauded to the very echo on the night of the 7th inst., when he boldly declared that though in the past he had talked, written and spoken in behalf of our public schools—after the day's exhibition of the negro's continued enmity to the white race, voting solidly against their best and truest interests, eagerly following the suggestions of the bitterest foes of him and his people —so help him God, he would never again use his voice to urge the appropriation of white people's money to educate their most inflexible and determined enemies."

It is respectfully suggested that the aforesaid pious and veracious witnesses should explain why the blacks in Georgia should be "voting solidly" against the white Democracy and those in Louisiana should in "large numbers" be changing their former political convictions. And while they are on this subject they might explain also the remarkable anxiety of the Louisiana white Democrats for negro education, and the apparent prejudice of those in Georgia against it.

BUSINESS in all the wholesale branches continues "blocked" by the unsettled condition of affairs, and nobody entertains any expectation that it will be otherwise until we get out of the Presidential tangle. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that judging by letters that merchants having trade with the South are receiving by almost every mail, the state of things at all the trade centers there is even more discouraging than it is in New York. In Philadelphia, too, we observe, print manufacturers are not turning their mills on light work to the usual extent at this time of year, but are working on darker goods, more adapted to the Northern markets, although their earliest demand usually comes from the South, and for light work. This is said to be because they fear trouble in the South, and are taking this precaution so as not to be caught with a stock of light prints which, in case of trouble, would not be salable to the usual extent.

TILDEN's candidate for Speaker of the House was SAM RANDALL, of this State, and he has got the place. He is a salary-grabber of high degree; but, bitterly partisan as he is, he will make a much better presiding officer than his defeated competitor, the harlequin COX. RANDALL was chosen in the caucus of Saturday night because he holds that the House can prevent the counting of Florida and Louisiana, and thus elect TILDEN. It is something of a novelty in our politics to see one who stands in the position which TILDEN and his party claim that he occupies—that of President-elect—interfering with the organization of the House. After all we have heard during the last sixteen years of Executive usurpation, it is certainly strange that the first important act of TILDEN as a self-presumed President should be such an act of implied coercion upon the legislative branch of the Government as no Republican President ever thought of attempting. This, however, is Democratic "reform."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Perish policy and cunning;
Perish all that fears the light;
Whether loving, whether winning,
Trust in God and do the right.

The ragged edge of political uncertainty continues unupholstered.

Is the Constitution of the United States all sail and no anchor?

Won't some one be kind enough to put a chunk of ice between the *Post's* ears?

A new newspaper has just been started in London in the Arabic tongue. Hope it will stick.

Good. It is proposed to appoint the widow of the late General Custer postmistress at Monroe, Michigan.

Still coming. Orders are known to be on hand in London for the transmission of further large amounts of gold to America.

The Big Tank Oil Company, which has heretofore been considered valueless, has just declared a dividend of five cents per share.

The dividends payable in Boston, December 1, aggregated $1,766,110. The manufacturing dividends did not make a very good showing.

The price of the Philadelphia *North American* has been reduced to three cents, which indicates a new departure in the direction of popular journalism.

Cheering. At the close of the present fiscal year the balance of trade in our favor will probably not be less than $150,000,000, and it may exceed that figure.

Chicago is growing more hoggish than ever. The number of hogs packed in that city since November 1st is 505,768 head, against 449,097 head for the same period last year.

The Catholics and the Methodists are making a vigorous campaign to convert the negroes of the South. It is a new enterprise with the Methodists; an old one with the Catholics.

The subject of the great development of copper mining in New Foundland is attracting much interest in England, particularly as regards the copper mining interest in Cornwall.

Of the 70,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba, five-sevenths, or no less than 50,000 men, are sick or engaged as an army of occupation, thus leaving General Campos but 20,000 effective men.

Deducting the property owned by not much over 250 wealthy individuals and corporations, it is stated that the whole of the real estate of Philadelphia is mortgaged sixty per cent. of its value.

The *Graphic* records the death of a large and interesting family from small-pox communicated through a borrowed newspaper. The only safe plan is to subscribe direct at the business office.

In the leaf tobacco trade at Louisville, Kentucky, the sales to date foot up in excess of those last year 1,010 hogsheads in quantity and $102,880 71 in amount. This does not look like dull business.

The Leavenworth *Times* sums up the latest New York breach of promise suit in two-head-lines thus: "An Injured Woman Sues Her Deceiver for $50,000—And She Runs $49,950 Behind the Ticket."

The street cars of Kingston, Jamaica, commenced running last week, the first American enterprise in the colony. It was a complete success, and the cars have been crowded ever since the opening.

Don't kill the crows. An Ohio farmer recently shot one, and upon opening the bird's crop more than twenty nests of caterpillar eggs were found, showing that it had dined on about four or five thousand eggs.

There was a company of United States soldiers at the Centennial grounds during the whole exhibition season. This instance of "military despotism" has singularly escaped the attention of the Democratic critics.

Armies have been defeated because of their unwieldy baggage trains. Wealth may be like the baggage train of an army. Too much is dangerous. Give, then, to the poor. This is the season in which especially to remember it.

Julesburg, Neb., which attained the zenith of its prosperity during the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, when it had a population of 3,000, is now practically obliterated, there being but three houses upon its site.

Another branch of American trade which is looming into prominence is fruit. This year the trade with England will be greatly augmented by the almost entire failure of the British fruit crop, and an unusual scantiness in Belgium and parts of France and Germany.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that trade with the Hawaiian Islands is picking up amazingly under the operations of the treaty of reciprocity. The Hawaiians are particularly favored, and a new lease of life, as it were, has restored and expanded their commerce, which would otherwise have sunk ruinously low.

The religious controversy now pending in the French National Legislature is likely to test the strength of the republican form of government in that country. The Senate, in accord with the ministry, favors a bill, the purpose of which is to confer higher salaries and greater privileges on the priesthood. The House of Deputies, on the contrary, has taken a stand thoroughly antagonistic to the church.

Boston ranks among the highest in the amount of material furnished free to pupils. Last year Boston furnished books to the cost of $51,879, while the bill for books, stationery, etc., was $104,252 for 44,000 pupils. Philadelphia spent $109,998 in the same way for 95,000 children; St. Louis spent $17,690 for 34,000 pupils, and Chicago $820 only for 36,000 scholars.

The new mineral discoveries at Bonanza, in Southern Utah, are drawing off the population of the once flourishing town of Pioche, which "is threatened with desertion." The demand for lumber at Bonanza is so great that the prices are fifty per cent. higher than they were a few days ago. A notable feature of the late discovery, in contradiction of the old theory, is, that it is in a sandstone formation.

There are estimated to be over 1,000 young men's Christian associations in North America. The average number of members is one hundred and ten. Four hundred and sixteen expend annually $750. There are three hundred and four association reading rooms and two hundred and forty-seven libraries. Unincumbered association property is held to the amount of $2,125,416.

PERSONAL.

Susan B. Anthony has very nobly refused to take advantage of the bankrupt act, and has paid off the debt of $10,000 incurred by the failure of the *Revolution*.

Young Lick has filed a deed declining to be a member of the board of trustees of his father's will, and this gives opportunity for a peaceful settlement of the estate.

When the Senate met last year it was in mourning for its presiding officer, the late Vice President Wilson, and when the House meets to-day it will be in mourning for its late Speaker, Michael C. Kerr.

W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, who recently gave $5,000 to the library of the University of Virginia, has within the past week followed it up with a contribution of $50,000 toward the endowment funds of the university.

A theatrical critic, who had both legs and arms broken, all of his ribs staved in, and one side of his head demolished by the falling of the floor of the opera house in Sacramento, Cal., recently characteristically remarked, as he was being conveyed to the hospital on a stretcher, "This is the first time I ever knew the Peak family to bring down the house.'"

Sir William Gray, the Governor of Jamaica, has been recalled by Lord Carnarvon, and he is to be succeeded by Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of South Australia, a Creole of Anugua, and a writer on political economy. The intelligence is the subject of great public rejoicing. Sir William had become so obnoxious to the inhabitants that he was afraid to visit Kingston.

Sojourner Truth, the black sybil, is not dead, as was reported some time ago, but is still sojourning with us and truth sojourns with her. In a recent talk about white women who have so many privileges of education and culture, and who yet accomplish little, she said: "Wid all your opportunities for readin' an' writin' you do not take hold an' do anythin'. My God, I wonder what you are in the world for." And to another: "What for you all wushin' to hear Moody and Sankey? Ebery one oh you goin' to see Moody an' Sankey. What you 'specs?—dat dose two men goin' ote all you women to hebben?" And then, in solemn warning, "I tell you it's he doers of the Word, not the hearers, God wants."

Queer marriages and society events up in Dakota Territory. The Bismarck (D. T.) *Tribune* tells it this way: The sensation of the week was the marriage of John White to Miss Susie Moran. John everybody knows. No kinder-hearted man lives in this community, though he is rough on the surface. Miss Susie Moran, or Kelly, by which name she was commonly known, was a beautiful young miss of sixteen. Susie had had some trouble at home, and Jack, meeting her on the street when in her deepest grief, and learning of it, took her under his protection. That evening they were married. White rented the mansion of W. B. Shaw, which is elegantly furnished, and at once commenced keeping house. The next evening he gave a reception and ball, which was largely attended by the best citizens in town. Champagne flowed like water, and the evening passed away merrily. Susie has a kind-hearted husband, who will treat her like a princess, and John has plucked one of the choicest from the constellation of Bismarck beauties.

In his lecture on "Does Death End All?" in Boston recently, Rev. Joseph Cook used this illustration of the immortality of the soul:

"As, therefore, from the structure of the eye we may infer the existence of a wholly external agent, light; or from that of the ear, the existence of a wholly external agent, sound, so from the absolute inertness of the cerebral structure in itself we must attribute its activities to an agent as external to it as sound is to the ear or light to the eye. (Great applause.)

"That agent is invisible to the external vision and intangible to the external touch.

"It is positively known to consciousness, or the internal vision and touch.

"That agent is the soul.

"As the dissolution of the eye does not destroy the light, the external agent which acts upon it, and as the dissolution of the ear does not destroy the pulsations of air, the external agent which acts upon it, so the dissolution of the brain does not destroy the soul, the external agent which sets it in motion." [Prolonged applause.]

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

More Talk About a Combination of Producers Against the Standard Oil Company Monopoly—What Is Needed—Matters on Bullion Run.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, November 30, 1876.

On Monday the producers met in Oil City to consult on the requisite measures to relieve the trade from its present embarassments. Marcus Hulings was called to the chair, and remarks were made by several gentlemen prominent in the trade, and a committee of ten producers and refiners was appointed to confer in reference to the wants of the trade, and to report on the 15th prox. at a future meeting.

Instigated by the organ of the Standard Oil Company, some producers have advised pooling their oil, and forming a combination with that corporation, so that, in consideration of the producers being allowed to share the present exhorbitant margin between crude and refined with the Standard Oil Company, that "blessing in disguise" shall have the privilege of being the sole purchaser of their oil in the pool.

To those influenced purely by selfish motives, this appears at first sight, to be a very attractive proposition; but it has the objectionable feature of according to the Standard monopoly, which is at present tramelling the legitimate operations of the trade, the right under contract to be the sole buyer in the market, a position it maintains at present only by the exercise of any amount of skillful maneuvering and persistent vigilance in its operations.

It should be borne in mind that the market for crude petroleum at present is in a very healthy condition. Producers are realizing a very handsome margin on their investments, refiners are receiving three dollars a barrel for their stock at the wells, and although the organ of the Standard ring is howling for four-dollar oil, and urging producers to withhold and combine for that price, two years ago this month, when oil was forty cents a barrel at the wells, it labored hard to demonstrate that it could not be produced at a profit for less than seventy five cents a barrel, and could not reach two dollars by any possibility within two years from that date, by December 12, 1874.

The present price at which refined is held by the Standard Oil Company, or, as it is called in the market reports from the East, "refinery," is purely artificial, and would not hold a day if there were competition in the market. Nor would it be well for the interests of producers that it should hold at such figures, as refined at ten dollars a barrel in first hands opens up successful and profitable competition in the distillation of shale.

The Standard has reason to fear, however, that the huge monopoly it has so long and so successfully enjoyed in the oil trade is about to suffer, unless the producing interest can be brought into alliance with it. Only a day or two since it purchased another small refinery at Karns City, for $500, such a little affair as this not being regarded as unworthy of absorption in the "refinery" capacious maw. The refinery recently purchased there they have had torn down. But a very formidable rival is about to assert its sway, in the large refinery which Fred. Prentice, President of the Producers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company, is starting in New York. Mr. Prentice is no friend of the Standard, and means business; hence, if he becomes an independent purchaser of crude oil in he market, the "refiners'" monopoly will be sadly encroached upon. With the production of the region "pooled," and a contract to sell only to the "refiners," where would Mr. Prentice and others, who emulate his example, get their oil to refine, outside of their own production?

Again, the pipe lines are purchasers of production, and of great assistance to producers who need money to run their current expenses. The "pool" would, of course, shut out all the lines except the United—a branch of the Standard—and thus the last link would be forged in the chain enslaved the producing interest to their most implacable and greedy foe.

The interests of producers are too diverse to admit of pooling under any circumstances, and under such as proposed by the ring they would have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

By independent refineries, owned by themselves, at the sea board, and a pipe line to surmount the obstacle of freight discrimination, they can place the "refiners" combination where it properly belongs.

Another thing they need, and that is an inspector of pipe lines, to look into the matter of the relationship existing between certificates issued by the lines and the oil in tank to represent them. The Pennsylvania Transportation Company is made a convenient scape goat, but until the lines make such reports as the law demands—as the Union, Grant and some others have from the time the law was passed—they need not wonder if suspicion rests upon them.

Bullion Run continues to be the main point of interest in developments at present. Philips Brothers' last strike on the Spencer farm is doing about 225 barrels, and their No. 2, on the Galey farm, about 125 barrels a day. The original gusher on this property is doing about a hundred barrels. The Neshin well is producing nearly 200 barrels a day, and the McDonald well about thirty barrels.

DOT.

The Williamsport *Banner* says: The Rubber Works are running to their full capacity, and find it impossible to fill all their orders. At present they are turning out daily 2,500 pairs of shoes, and two hundred pairs of patent rubber boots.

STATE NEWS.

There is much cholera among the hogs in Union county.

Indiana county boasts of beets weighing nine pounds.

The diphtheria is still raging in Waynesburg and vicinity.

Erie county has nine Young Men's Christian Associations.

Easton thieves stole two street lamps from the street corners and escaped.

Harrisburg's Young Men's Christian Association holds daily afternoon prayer meetings.

Scranton's unemployed poor are destitute. Many live on mush, and others cannot get enough of that.

A Cumberland county hunter one day recently shot ninety-two partridges and three rabbits.

William A. Dimon, of Rouseville, injured his hand recently and died in two days of lock-jaw.

Lewis Moyer, of Berks county, ruptured a blood vessel in the throat on the 17th and died to death in a short time.

Rev. Hugh Curran, one of the oldest local preachers in the M. E. Church, died at Wrightsville, York county, last week.

Mrs. Nicholas Probst, of Sandy Creek township, Venango county, died suddenly while returning home from Franklin a few days ago.

Major John G. Werstler, of Charlestown, Chester county, is dead, aged ninety-seven years. He commanded a company in the war of 1812.

Silver watches seem to be unpopular in Philadelphia. Only 493 are assessed in the whole city, while the number of gold watches is 14,446.

The young man named Copenbaven, who had one of his arms torn off over in Blair county by a threshing machine, has died of his injuries.

A member of the German Methodist church, at Saegersville, Lehigh county, is threatened with expulsion for rising in church and making a political speech.

Schuylkill county's criminal list has always been large enough to satisfy even the most fastidious, but Luzerne is now ahead. Last week at Wilkesbarre the grand jury considered 215 indictments.

Peter Reph, of Bushkill, Northampton county, aged eighteen, but melancholy, discharged a loaded musket while the muzzle was pressed against his stomach on Friday. He died on the same night.

Thomas Hiester, aged eighty-three years, residing near Strausstown, walked 7 eight miles in one day recently, and split up 175 chestnut fence rails. The old "rail splitter" says he can do so again any time this year.

Rev. John Moyer, a minister of the United Brethren, has prosecuted Mrs. Catharine Long and her husband Isaac Long, of Lebanon county, for slander. They circulated a story accusing him of stealing turkeys.

A man living in Williamsport called one of his twin sons Tilden and the other Hendricks. The Norristown *Herald* wants to know what the twin boys will call their father when they grow up to learn their disgrace.

Eleven indictments were found by the Schuylkill county grand jury against Jacob Huntzinger, late President of the Miner's Trust Bank of Pottsville. A special term of court has been assigned for the trial of the cases.

On Tuesday last Mr. William Laird, son of the proprietor of the Greensburg *Argus*, died after an illness of several weeks. The deceased was aged about twenty-eight years, and was a gentleman of considerable intelligence.

A new Lutheran church is to be erected in Reading, next summer, under the auspices of Old Trinity, to be called Grace church. The ground has been purchased, the plans of the architect adopted and the brick engaged for the building.

Dr. W. H. Bradley, for several years the editor of the Montour *American*, has severed his connection with that paper, and publishes his valedictory in the issue for last week. The *American* is one of the hundred best local papers in the Union, bar none.

The third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymens' Association will be held at Wilbur Hall, Cambridge, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 27th and 28th next. Popular and able speakers from distant dairy sections are engaged to deliver addresses.

A farmer's wife, near Selpstown, Lehigh county, in Weisenburg, while peeling and slicing potatoes for her family use found in the heart of one of them a full grown potato bug. The potato was carefully examined, but there was no opening appar ent by which the bug could have entered.

A five-year-old son of Percival Hoydt, of Pike township, Berks county, fell from a stone wall and rolled down an embankment, a number of stones rolling after him. The child was found with his face pressed in a spring of a water and a heavy stone upon his head. He died soon after being carried home.

Two young men from New Texas, Lehigh county, chased and fired at a "snow owl" for twelve miles, when they at last shot it near Kutzown and took it home to be stuffed. It is pure white, with black claws inches long, and black beak, and was four feet three inches across the wings and twenty-four inches high. They are very rare.

Mr. James V. Miller, of Warwick township, Chester county, has three hogs that are remarkable for the amount of avoirdupois matter they carry upon their frames. They are all but one able to stand upon their feet, and that one is perfectly blind with fat. A fold of fat projects from his forehead to a considerable distance, forming the animals eyes beneath it more than four inches.

The hog disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in the neiborhood of Morgantown. Stephen Mast and Adam Styer lost twenty-seven and twenty-six respectively, Robert Yocum lost sixteen, and Joseph Wilson eight, and several persons in Morgantown lost their fattening hogs, some of which were almost ready for the knife. Very few that have been taken with the disease recover.

The Iron Bank of Phœnixville has brought suit against its Cashier, D. H. Rieff, for neglect of duty in paying $2,500 upon a draft for $7,500 without taking proper precaution to identify the person presenting it. The draft purported to be drawn by the First National Bank of York upon the Western National Bank of Philadelphia. It was accompanied by a forged letter of introduction.

Marietta has a sensation. George Burton married Annie Johnson. George is poor, and Annie's parents opposed the match. The married couple furnished rooms and went to housekeeping. A few days ago the bride's parents accompanied by her big brother and a revolver, visited the Burton nest and abducted Annie. George sued the old folks to recover his wife, and they waived a hearing and gave bail to appear at court. The parties are colored.

The Shenandoah *Herald* says: A party of boys while playing near a dirt bank at Locust Gap last Saturday, found imbedded in the dirt a human skull. It is alleged that Watkin Thomas, who has been missing for the past year, was foully murdered and buried there. Thomas, it will be remembered, disappeared rather suddenly, when search for him was instituted which ended upon learning that he was in a poor house in Luzerne county. The poor house ale has since been contradicted.

The Pottstown correspondent of the Reading *Eagle*, writing on the 24th, said: A young man named Sarber, residing near the "Hill" Church, along the Ridge Road, in Chester county, six or seven miles from Pottstown, was found dead yesterday morning, having committed suicide by hanging himself. He was engaged to be married to a very highly esteemed young lady named Wiand, residing near Brownback's Church. The wedding was to have taken place tomorrow. The grief of the young lady is terrible. At this writing further particulars of the sad affair could not be had.

A Norristown lady, Mrs. T. Y. Landis, recently defended her premises against the attempt of Thomas P. Knox to invade her chicken coop. Some of his guinea fowls annoyed her, and she penned them up. He attempted to enter the coop to regain them, when the lady presented a gun and warned him to leave or she would shoot. He left, and returned with an officer and arrested the lady—a very ungallant act. The fowl business was compromised by Mrs. Landis agreeing to surrender the fowls if the owner would pay her for the feed they had eaten while on her premises. But she is in a much more serious scrape about the gun, as an act of Assembly passed last winter makes the pointing of fire arms in such a manner an offense punishable by a heavy fine and six months imprisonment.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Dr. E. F. Fernsler, of Reinholdsville, Lancaster county, was in this city yesterday afternoon, and reported that in a small valley of West Cocalico township, that county, known as Herrzog's Valley, small-pox had broken out and nearly every family in the valley were stricken with the disease. Entire families were prostrated, five persons in one family having been down with the disease at the same time. The epidemic has spread rapidly by the communication of neighbors with the first infected families. The disease had been got under control, and proper precautions have been taken to prevent its progressing further. Nearly all the persons first attacked are convalescent. Herrzog's Valley is about fifteen miles from Reading. It is a small but fertile valley, about two miles in length by one mile wide, and is occupied by about a dozen families.

The Erie *Observer* sheds the following light upon the points in controversy in the estate of the late General Reed, of that city. Miss Nellie Reed died before her father, the late General C. M. Reed. His sickness prevented him from changing his will, and after his death it was found that he had bequeathed one-sixth of the estate to his deceased daughter. The question that arose in legal circles was whether the widow could have any share in the distribution of Nellie's property. Judge Vincent decided that she could not. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which has recently reversed the opinion of the court below. By this decision Mrs. General Reed becomes entitled to one-third of the amount bequeathed to her daughter, and the remaining two thirds will be divided among the other children. The estate is valued at $12,600,000, making the amount in controversy $2,100,000.

DRY GOODS.

Monday, December 4th, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleghany, Pa.

WE TAKE VERY GREAT PLEASURE IN INVITING THE ATTENTION ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT AND DISPLAY OF LATEST AND FAVORABLY KNOWN. DURING WHICH ARE NOW SO GENERALLY AND FOR THE PRESENT MONTH WE FUL LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT THE VERY LOWEST KNOWN PRICES.

At 12½c, new Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 10, 12 and 15c, choice line of Seasonable Goods.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 15¾ and 20c, plain and figured Alpaco Poplins.
In addition to which we have now on our counters a new and very superior line of Desirable Dress Goods, specially adapted for wear, at special good bargains.

SPECIAL GOODS IN BLANKETS:

At 10 and 12½c, extra heavy Barred Flannels.
At 15, 17, 18¾ and 20c, very heavy Barred Flannels.
At 10 and 12½c, extra heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
We have in stock a very large and full line of Embroidered Shirting Flannels, &c. Extra value.

EXTRA GOODS IN CLOAKS:

At 16c, a very heavy Gray Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 22 and 25c and up, extra good value in Barred Flannels.

MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SHAWLS:

At $2, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques. At and trimmed, worth and good value at $10. the most attractive prices. We have also in stock Sacques. Ladies' Suits of every description.

MOST POPULAR PRICES IN PRINTS:

At 5 and 6¼c, best Fast Colored Calicos.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Sheeting Muslins.
At $1 20, good heavy Comforts, a good bargain.
At $1 20 up, extra heavy Colored Blankets.

We still continue to offer the best value possible to favorable time to purchase, and new goods from

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS!

Our Gents' Furnishing Goods well as very superior value. mings, a new and beautiful as Crayon Mottoes; Java, Waffle

Send for the Holiday Number of Our "LADIES' JOURNAL,"

DAY GOODS!

attractive, containing all the ts, &c., at the very lowest pri all kinds. New Tidies, Lace terms; Plain and Fancy Hand

Increased in Size and Attractions.

1876. SEMPLE'S,

heny, Pa.

GERS TO THE UNUSUALLY LARGE. ED IN THE MANY DEPARTMENTS WILL OFFER A NEW AND BEAUTI-

BARGAINS:

At 60, 70 and 80c, very superior Colored Cashmeres.
At 55, 60, 70 and 80c, very fine qualities Black Cashmeres.
At 75c to $3 50, unexcelled value in Cashmeres.
At $1, assorted shades Brown Dress Silks.
ble and Seasonable Dress Goods, containing all

GOOD VALUE:

At 28 and 30c, extra heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 50c, heavy double-faced Black Waterproofs.

COUNTRY and FINE PRESSED FLANNELS,

FIVE PRICES:

s and sizes. At $5 and $6, Ladies' Basket Clothrment of Ladies' Cloaks, Sacques and Wraps, ics, Misses and Children's FURS of all kinds, l Merino, Scarlet and Muslin Underwear, &c.

AR PRICES:

At $2 25, 11-4 White Wool Blankets.
At $4 50, 11-4 heavy White Wool Country Blankets.
At 6¾, 8, 9 and 10c, very fine Bleached Muslins.

ssible in a very complete stock of Domestic an in which to select.

DS!

latest novelties in that line, as ces. Fur and Feather Trim and Zephyr; new Plain and kerchiefs, Sets, &c.

DRY GOODS.

1876. SEMPLE'S, Pa.

At $1 12½ to $2 50, all the latest shades in Colored Silks.
At 85c to $3 50, very fine Black Dress Silks.
At 22 to 75c, special bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 25c, new Brocades of all kinds, worth from 30 to 37½c.
the latest shades suitable for street and house

At 55c, very heavy Black Waterproofs, worth 65c.
At 75c, special bargain in all-wool Cashmeres.

in Plain, Twilled and Barred. Fine Cloaks and

th Sacques, extra long and beautifully made in all the latest fashionable materials, and at ncluding

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, December 2, 1876.

The week closed with a quiet and rather easy money market, and business at the banks was generally rather dull. The surplus of loanable funds seems to be on the increase, and the result is that lenders are in search of prime paper and in many instances are ready to accept low rates of interest where the security is beyond question. The wisdom of lowering on perfect security at low rates in preference to taking risks of loss at high rates is pretty generally appreciated, and while bankers are desirous of keeping their funds in employment, they are are not at all disposed to relax their vigilance against doubtful or unknown names. Discount rates range from 7@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper and loans on first-class collateral are quoted at 6@7 per cent. In local securities we note nothing of especial importance, except quotations of Allegheny Valley Railroad mortgage 7's at 90; do income 7's at 46½; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 6's at 106, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's at 84. The business through the Clearing House this week shows the reduction which was to be expected from the holiday, but is otherwise of about the usual volume. The following is the report for the week ending to-day:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
November 27	$1,277,444 19	$145,281 11
November 28	814,599 96	157,798 84
November 29	905,343 19	138,688 13
December 1	980,165 82	238,933 15
December 2	736,100 91	141,132 01
Total	$4,628,854 37	$820,904 24
Week ending Nov. 4	4,172,272 76	865,664 75
Week ending Nov. 18	4,270,077 76	815,731 83
Week ending Nov. 10	4,056,772 63	882,054 50
Week ending Nov. 4	4,736,180 20	873,072 31
Do ending Dec. 4, '75	4,605,516 60	914,297 10
Total 1876 to date	207,410,077 72	40,742,981 63
Total 1875 to date	216,883,292 28	35,181,069 77

—We learn from the New York *Post* that the most important change in the bank averages of that city this week is the reduction of $2 386,700 in legal tender notes. This change is fully explained by the currency movement to the South to move cotton, and to the Southwest and West to supply the wants of the pork packing trade. The gain in specie is less than was expected. The au plus reserve now stands at $8 477 300, or $1 534,250 less than last week. The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Diff. recurs.
Loans	$257,487,700	$256,580,700	Dec. $ 906,900
Specie	20,484,100	20,693,800	Inc. 209,700
Legal tenders	42,220,400	39,833,700	Dec. 2,386,700
Deposits	264,022,900	261,636,200	Dec. 2,386,700
Circulation	15,012,300	14,852,400	Dec. 159,900
Total reserve	62,704,500	60,527,500	Dec. 1,967,100
Res. required	52,483,100	51,820,500	Dec. 662,600
Excess	9,811,400	8,477,300	Dec. 1,334,500

—The bankers of New York refused in November to extend some Baltimore and Ohio paper, and will, it is said, refuse extension of $200 000 that will fall due this month. Their purpose is to withhold from a road run in opposition to New York roads and the interests of New York city the advantage of using New York capital. New York capital is not to be used against New York. But, as the New York banks have not been giving the use of their capital to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but have been selling it at the highest market rates, the advantage to be gained from a refusal to sell any more isn't plain. If the banks won't lend, there will be enough other capitalists who will do so, and the latter will make the money the banks have shut their doors on. If the New York banks had a monopoly of the loanable capital of the world, or even of New York, they might embarrass the B. & O. R. R., but as they have not, the parties who indulge in this provincial throttling will merely be defeated. They will sacrifice themselves to that extent to New York, but New York will not be benefited an iota.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for this year contains the statistics of the two United States banks and the banks in the different States from the year 1811 down to the time of establishing the national banking system, and also a sketch of the different systems that authorized the issue of circulating notes prior to the organization of national banks. These statistics have been found in no less than twenty volumes, dating back to 1832, when Congress passed a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to compile these returns, up to the present time. These features of the Comptroller's report will make the volume very interesting, and it will undoubtedly be accepted as a textbook for all financial discussion in the future.

—The report that the capital of the Bank of Nevada was to be doubled has called out from the officers of that institution an assertion that there is nothing in the rumor. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says, on the other hand, that it is "known" that the decision of again increasing the capital has been discussed. "People outside the bank," it says, "believe it will be done," and outside people, of course, know best.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No 16 Sixth street:

December 2, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
5-20's, 1864, c	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	110½	110½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	113½	113½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, c	115¾	115¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	113¾	113¾	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	113	113	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾	....	....	....	....
New 5-per cents	111¾	111¾	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	82½	82½	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver	13	13	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Mariposa	2¾	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	4½	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	68½	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	50½	....	....	....	....	....
United States Ex	87	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	97¾	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	18¾	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	43	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	55¾	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	70½	....	....	....	....	....
Cleve. and Pittsburg	88	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	32	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	52	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	99½	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	39½	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	82	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash common	8	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	102	....	....	....	....	....
Central of New Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	12½	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Del., Lack. & West	89	....	....	....	....	....
North Carolinas, 6's	30	....	....	....	....	....
North Carolinas, New	26	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	105½	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	45¾	45¾	21
Camden & N. J	138	139	....
Pgh., Tit'le & Buffalo	8¾	8¾	....
Reading	....	....	184
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	104	104½	....
Central Transportation	....	40	....
Venture Transportation	....	10	....
Northern Pacific bonds	10	14	....

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 108¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Money 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $249,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $395,000. Clearings $37,000,000. Sterling quiet at 481½@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 108¾ and closed at 108¾. The extremes were 108¾ and 108¾. Carrying rates ranged from 5 to 2½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. Railroad bonds dull and without feature this afternoon. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market was dull in the forenoon with a decline in some shares of from ½ to ¾ per cent. In the afternoon there was a recovery with a strong market closed, however, dull. Lake Shore opened at 55½, fell off to 55¾ and closed at 56; Pacific Mail opened and closed about 21¾; with intermediates sold at 21¾; Rock Island advanced from 99¾ to 99¾, and Western Union from 72 to 72¾; St. Paul, which opened at 39 and sold off to 39¼, closed at 39¾; Northwestern advanced from 84¾ to 85 at the close; Erie at the close showed a decline of ¼ per cent. from the opening price, 9½; Michigan Central, which opened at 43, sold from 43 to 43¼ and closed at 43¼; New Jersey Central advanced ¼ per cent. from the opening quotation, 34¾. Transactions aggregated less than 53 000 shares, of which 5,000 were Erie, 5,500 Lake Shore, 800 Northwestern, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 5,500 St. Paul, 1,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,000 Western Union, 1,100 Wabash, 5,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,100 New Jersey Central and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	73¾	Rock Island	99¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	39¼
Do. preferred	20	Do. preferred	82½
Pacific Mail	21¾	Toledo & Wabash	8½
Mariposa	2¾	Toledo & Wabash pref	18½
Do. preferred	4½	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	68½	Terre Haute	10
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	Do. preferred	25
American Express	50½	Chicago & Alton	90¾
United States Ex	87	Do. preferred	105
New York Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton pref	105
Erie	18¾	Atlantic & Pac	24¾
Michigan Central	43¼	Missouri Pacific	3
Michigan Southern	55¾	Indiana Central	14
Illinois Central	70½	Indiana Central pref	34
Cleve. and Pittsburg	88	Panama	127
Chicago & Northwest	32	Do. preferred	85
Do. preferred	52	Del. & Lack	89¾
Rock Island	99¾	Morris & Essex	70½
St. Paul common	39¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	12½
Do. preferred	82	Do. preferred	25
Wabash common	8½	Canton	39¾
Fort Wayne	102	Cumberland	8½
Jersey Central	34¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	12½	Union Pacific	94¾
Do. preferred	25	Union Pacific bonds	103¾
C. C. & I. C	39¾	Do. S. F. bonds	102¾
N. J. Central	34¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	116½	New 5's	111¾
5-20's, 1865	110½	10-40's, registered	109¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, coupons	113
5-20's, 1867	115¾	6's of '81, coupons	113
5-20's, 1868	113¾	Currency 6's	120

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	39		

LONDON, December 2, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £340 000. Consols 93 9 16 United States bonds —5 20's, 1865, 106¾; do. 1867, 107¼; new 5's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do. preferred 16.

PARIS, December 2.—Rentes 103 francs 92 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 2.—United States bonds—New 5's 100½.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Gold 109½. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 482½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 2, 1876.

Trade was steady and in fair volume to-day, with a rather quiet feeling throughout all branches. The only important movement in values which we have to note is a further advance in cheese under light stocks and advancing markets in the East. Grain is in rather light receipt and rules steady and unchanged. Produce remains quiet, except for cheese, the principal business being done in game and poultry at steady rates. Groceries and provisions are moving slowly at steady prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows: Flour, bbls..... 1,469 Apples, bbls..... 119
Corn, bus..... 720 Cheese, bxs..... 71
Wheat, bus..... 1,800 Butter, pkgs..... 76
Barley, bus..... 828 Bacon, tcs..... 45
Oats, bus..... 3,600 Potatoes, bus..... 2,843
Hay, bales..... 643

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Flour, bbls	9,283	9,808	10,389	7,521
Apples, bbls	1,950	1,467	1,789	1,588
Cheese, bxs	1,520	997	1,320	1,486
Corn, bus	5,769	7,103	9,504	8,007
Wheat, bus	2,305	3,393	3,263	5,453
Barley, bus	17,168	12,618	3,396	5,015
Rye, bus	1,441	2,717	1,275	3,225
Oats, bus	16,328	15,735	13,930	10,280
Butter, pkgs	292	384	350	417
Bacon, pcs	8,790	6,494	6,491	6,349
Bacon, tcs	150	203	270	325
Potatoes, bus	6,360	7,196	5,531	8,569
Hay, bales	1,417	560	1,087	1,840

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade is quiet with moderate receipts and steady prices. Wheat is in rather increased supply but remains firm. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 24@1 31 per bushel; amber $1 26@1 34; No. 2 red winter, ready, except for new wheat which is in good demand; the supply is increasing somewhat. We quote spring at $1 20@1 25. Corn rules easy for high mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed; new ear corn is steady at 45@46c per bushel. Oats are steady with a continued light supply; but the demand is not very urgent and prices show no disposition to go higher. We quote prime white at 38@39c per bushel; mixed 36@37c. Barley is in fair supply and easy at 70@75c. Rye is dull and without quotable change. We quote 75@80c for good to prime. Buckwheat is in full supply at 60@70c per bushel. Quotations are made at the usual advances.

FLOUR—The market continues steady and unchanged. Receipts are rather light with a moderate jobbing demand. Local millers quote at wholesale prices as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; mixed wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c ₱ barrel. The following prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are also in force: Choice to fancy straight winter flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis and Illinois patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $6 75; rye flour at 90@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Has come in more freely the past week, receipts being 1,840 bales, but the supply is still rather light, and prices unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@16 00 ₱ ton. Baled from depot is $1 00@3 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $14 00@15 00; mixed feed and spring-stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is considerably improved, but receipts continue large and prices are not changed. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Remains steady at 35@40c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BRANS—The demand is active and the market is firmer. We quote prime white navy at $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BROOM-CORN—The supply is large with a moderate demand for small lots, and the market is rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work no 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked is fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices quoted, according to quality.

BUTTER—The demand is active and strong for choice table grades at firm prices, while medium and common qualities are quiet and weak. Prices are quotably unaltered. Creamery is selling at 38@39c; Ohio prime to choice solid packed 35@36c; do roll 30@32c; choice dairy rolls 24@26 per ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—The active and strong tendency previously noted has resulted in a further advance of ½@¾c per lb for prime grades. Eastern advices favor strength, there being light stocks at the seaboard and a steady export demand. The home trade demand is moderately active. We quote prime to choice and selected factory at 15½@16c; fair to good factory jobbing at 13½@15c. New York Goshen 15c. In round lots we quote 16@16½c in jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in moderate supply and the market is steady. Prices range at $8 00@9 00 ₱ barrel or $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The demand is light and supply excessive. Prices range from 8@9c for 25 barrel included, for common; $3 00@3 25 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal at weak prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4@5c ₱ lb; peaches, sliced, and 5@5½c for halves; dried peaches 9@10c.

EGGS—Fresh are in good demand and firm, while pickled are quiet. Strictly fresh are quoted at 26@27c ₱ doz; no pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

GAME—The demand is active and prices are firm. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddle 16@18c ₱ lb; do hams 10@20c ₱ lb; whole deer 16@18c ₱ lb; dressed 12@15c ₱ lb. Pheasants $8 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 75c per dozen.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ lb; domestic 20c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is rather lower. We quote chestnuts at $5 00 ₱ bushel; walnuts 50@75 ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbark $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—Are steady at $2 75@2 87 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market was rather weak under heavy offerings. We quote live chickens by the coop at 5@6c ₱ lb; dressed 11@12c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 7@8c each; dressed 13@14c ₱ lb. Ducks $4 50@5 00 per pair.

POTATOES—The demand is still active and the market continues to show an upward tendency, notwithstanding the increased volume of receipts. Quotations on track were made at 85@90c for good to prime peachblows. Business from store is steady and unchanged at 90@95c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; lower grades 75@85c; Jersey sweets $1 50@3 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20 ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The trade in the leading staples of hog products is rather limited in volume, but moves steadily at unchanged rates. Receipts are rather light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8@9 pound short-rib sides 10@11c; clear sides 10@12c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 14c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in kegs 12½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb buckets 12½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb buckets 13c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14 ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 1-lb cans 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best winter No. 1 at 95c; other current makes of extra at 87c; No. 1 at 73c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 58c; natural oil, white winter, 60@65c; yellow winter, 55@56c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb; country do 5½@6c ₱ lb; rough 5½@5¾c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Business was in moderate volume in staple groceries at generally steady and unchanged prices current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	12 @12½c
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	11¾@12 c
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	11@11½c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yel'w	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	10 @10¾c
Low grades	18	Franklin, B	10¾@11 c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10½c
Rio in papers	24@25c	Cut Loaf	14 @14½c
Do. in jars	24 @25c	Granulated	11¾@12½c
Rio, in bulk	21 @23c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Cubes	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	Molasses.	
Teas.		Strty ch. N. O	55@60c
Young Hyson	25@60 c	Prime do	50@55c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	Good	92@35c
Imperial	30@ 85	Choice, new crop	....
Japan	25@ 85	Syrups.	
Oolong	25@ 85	Sugar-house	40@45c
Souchong	28@ 75	Syrups.	
Soaps.		Ex. white	62½@ 65c
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 50	Sugar drips	50c
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Lower grades	25@30c
Rabbit's best, ₱ box	6 00	Starches.	
Gold do	6 25	Pearl	7½@8½c
Extra olive do	7 50	Starch	6c
Do. S. Y. Ulty, ₱ box	9 c	Corn	7½@10½c
German mottled do	6½c	Spices (whole.)	
Galleon do	5 50	Cloves	45 c
Soda.		Alspice	17 c
Bicarb, in kegs	4½@5c	Cassia	20 c
Bi-carb, in 1-lb packs	6c	Nutmegs	1 15
Bi-carb, in 2 papers	6c	Pepper	18 c
Candles.		Shot.	
Star, full weight	16 c	Buck'o Card'n	27½ c
Star, inc	11@13 c	Buck'o Cast	27½c
Mould	10@12c	Sancoon	6 c
		Louisiana	6 c

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Round herring	$ 50
No. 1 mackerel	27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., h'f bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	11 50	fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	9 00	Medium Georges	5
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, h'f bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	40
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring, do	15

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, ₱ lb..... London layers, new, per box, ₱ lb..... Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins $5 25 ₱ mat; Valentias, new..... Dates 9@9½c ₱ lb. Currants—Vostizzas 12c; do uncleaned 8@9c; do Patras 10c. Figs—Smyrna, new, in shelled 16@17c; do in sacks 14@15c; Malaga clusters $2 00 ₱ box. Prunes—Turkey 7@7½c each; dressed 13@14c ₱ lb. Dates 8@9c ₱ lb.

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Good Rio	20	Extra C—yel'w	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	10 @10¾c
Low grades	18	Franklin, B	10¾@11 c
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Rio in papers	24@25c	Cut Loaf	14 @14½c
Do. in jars	24 @25c	Granulated	11¾@12½c
Rio, in bulk	21 @23c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Cubes	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	Molasses.	
Teas.		Strty ch. N. O	55@60c
Young Hyson	25@60 c	Prime do	50@55c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	Good	92@35c
Imperial	30@ 85	Choice, new crop	....
Japan	25@ 85	Syrups.	
Oolong	25@ 85	Sugar-house	40@45c
Souchong	28@ 75	Syrups.	
Soaps.		Ex. white	62½@ 65c
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 50	Sugar drips	50c
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Lower grades	25@30c
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Soda.		Alspice	17 c
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Star, inc	11@13 c	Buck'o Cast	27½c
Mould	10@12c	Sancoon	6 c
		Louisiana	6 c

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	Per bbl.		Per bbl
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Japan	25@ 85	Syrups.	
Oolong	25@ 85	Sugar-house	40@45c
Souchong	28@ 75	Syrups.	
Soaps.		Ex. white	62½@ 65c
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 50	Sugar drips	50c
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Lower grades	25@30c
Rabbit's best, ₱ box	6 00	Starches.	
Gold do	6 25	Pearl	7½@8½c
Extra olive do	7 50	Starch	6c
Do. S. Y. Ulty, ₱ box	9 c	Corn	7½@10½c
German mottled do	6½c	Spices (whole.)	
Galleon do	5 50	Cloves	45 c
Soda.		Alspice	17 c
Bicarb, in kegs	4½@5c	Cassia	20 c
Bi-carb, in 1-lb packs	6c	Nutmegs	1 15
Bi-carb, in 2 papers	6c	Pepper	18 c
Candles.		Shot.	
Star, full weight	16 c	Buck'o Card'n	27½ c
Star, inc	11@13 c	Buck'o Cast	27½c
Mould	10@12c	Sancoon	6 c
		Louisiana	6 c

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	Per bbl.		Per bbl
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No. 1 mackerel	27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 3, 1876.

Time	Bar	Ther	Hum	Dir.	Miles P hour	Vel'ty	Veath
7 A M	30 22	26	88	W.	8		Cloudy
2 P M	30 08	30	78	N W	7		Cloudy, snow
9 P M	30 20	29	93	W.	7		Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.277 Highest thermom.... 31
Mean thermom.....28 5 Lowest thermom.... 25

Instead of Trifling with a Bad Cold,

use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and save your lungs and throat much dangerous wear and tear. MWS

A Mother Compelled to Prosecute Her Son.

Henry Reimensnyder, a young man about nineteen years, of age was arrested on Saturday, at the instance of his mother, on a charge of larceny. Mrs. R. is a widow, residing on Hill alley, in the Thirteenth ward. On Saturday she went out on a visit to a friend, leaving the defendant and a younger brother at home. During her absence the accused broke open a trunk and took therefrom an old silver watch, which had belonged to his grandfather, and six dollars in money. Henry has been a bad boy, it having been necessary sometimes to send him to the Reform School. The mother finds it now necessary to prosecute him, and he was committed for trial.

Signal Sergeant Garrard.

The following printed circular has been issued from the Chief Signal Office, in the War Department, in reference to the death of Sergeant James H. Garrard, a Pittsburgher, and that of Priv. te Birt, who died at their posts in Savannah, Georgia, of yellow fever:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1876.

Signal Service Orders No. 59:

The Chief Signal Officer has the melancholy duty imposed upon him of announcing to the corps the death of two of its members, Sergeant James A. Garrard and Private Ira W. Birt, who died of yellow fever at Savannah, Georgia; the former October 12, and the latter October 9, 1876. Both were excellent men and devoted to duty, remaining at their posts and forwarding their reports until stricken down by the fatal disease.

The meteorological reports of the signal service have proven of such value to the public as to require their continuance, even in great danger, while in addition, these reports are now obtained at small cost with a view of determining the laws of epidemics.

The courage and fidelity of the above named soldiers have, therefore, been specially useful, as well as praiseworthy, and as such will be gratefully remembered.

By order of the chief signal officer of the army.

H. H. C. DUNWOODY,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Acting Signal Officer.

McGinnis the Fraud.

The Parker *Daily*, of Saturday last, has the following account of John McGinnis, who was arrested here last week on the charge of defrauding Bradley & Sons and other firms:

"John has a little history in Parker as well as in Pittsburgh, and probably many other little histories at the back of that, *si nous savions*. He was a versatile genius and has been a newspaper reporting man, having, evidently, formerly been a tramp, and with the adaptability of his class and a glib tongue, John ingratiated himself into the good graces of the F. and R. Ry. and went to work as a track laborer for six weeks, when in that strong spirit of advancement so natural to him, he was created a foreman for three days more. At the end of this time he drew his pay and went on a good old-fashioned drunk, during which period he proposed to a young lady, was accepted and married at Millerstown. He soon began to ill-treat her, and was charged before 'Squire Daily with threatening her life. Before he left Parker he obtained quite a lot of goods under false pretense, by stating that he was an engineer on the road.

"After a while, the place getting too warm for him, he deserted his new wife and disappeared, turning up in Pittsburgh in the manner described.

"It is believed that he has another wife living, but this is the tale he tells about that: 'I was married to the daughter of George B. Fry, at Roston, Armstrong county, Pa., and my wife fell off Kettle creek bridge and was drowned, about four years ago.'

"Any one may believe this tale that pleases, as women sometimes do fall off bridges, mountains and other high places, but it is certain that John, with his thousand and one aliases, is a fraud of the very first water."

Lady Beer Carriers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The worse than nuisance which now menaces the peace and safety of the good citizens of Pittsburgh, should speedily be abated. Its evils are far reaching, and no tongue can tell or pen can write its wonderful influence for evil. Like a two-edged sword, it cuts both ways and destroys alike the bodies and souls of young and old of both sexes. It undermines the social fabric and sows the seeds of crime, and vice, and immorality, which will surely germinate and bear abundance of fruit, until not only the property but also the lives of our citizens will be jeopardized. If it cannot be stopped by proper legislation, all good citizens should unite with the press and pronounce in such thunder tones against it that none shall dare to continue such hydra monsters in our midst.

But what shall we do with our girls? They are willing and anxious for honorable employment, by which they can make an honest living; and there is certainly a very large number of our girls compelled to work either for their own support, or for the support of helpless parents and younger brothers and sisters. This cannot be denied; it is a truth that stares us in the face, and pleads for justice. What justice? That the girls have an equal and equal chance with the boys in the battle of life. Open all of the professions and trades business to woman, and let he compete hand to hand, in conscientious strife as she is to her sex, and what can she not do as well as man, except where great physical strength is required? We know scores of girls in this city who are prepared, and well prepared for clerkships, writing, copying, bill clerks, assistant book-keepers, assortmen, and many such positions, but they are practically shut out from this kind of work by hard hearted, prejudiced, unjust men, or a worse tyrant, Public Opinion. Old Mother Gossip says: "Girls were never intended for this kind of work," and the fathers and brothers, from shameful self-interest, say "that's so," and keep them out of honorable employment; alas! to drive them, in too many cases into dishonorable employments and finally into dens of infamy and vice.

Merchants give the girls a chance at the desk, behind the counters, on the road, any where, and we will guarantee efficient and faithful service. What if they do in many cases push our boys from the stools? They (the boys) can be trained in the fields of agriculture, in the workshops—we want more hewers of wood and drawers of water. Let our boys become noble, manly workers, and producers of wealth, and our girls the counters and distributors, and it will be much better for the girls, boys, men, women, citizens and the nation.

JUSTICE.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The night schools are in full blast in all wards of the two cities and fairly attended.

Professor Luckey has not yet succeeded in arranging for his proposed school museum.

In Philadelphia last year there were 1,848 teachers who drew salaries amounting to an average of $553 81. The salaries of principals subtracted there is left for the hard-working assistant teachers an average of $497 a year—a magnificent sum. This it is now proposed to reduce to $448. The pay of the Philadelphia policeman is $912 50.

Boston ranks among the highest in the amount of material furnished free to pupils. Last year Boston furnished books to the cost of $51,879, while the bill for books, stationery, &c., was $104,222 for 44,000 pupils. Philadelphia spent $109,968 in the same way for 95,000 children; St. Louis spent $17,690 for 34,000 pupils; Chicago $820 only for 36,000 scholars, and Lowell, $726 for 5,560 pupils.

The filing-shop, the first of the series of mechanical workshops in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was opened last week. The shop has about thirty places for work, each fitted with a vice, the students having separate drawers containing tools necessary for the work of course, so that different men can use the same vise at different times. The design is to teach practical mechanism by the class system under the supervision of a thorough machinist, where the use of the various tools is learned by working upon a set of models. Instead of the students working with different tools, and upon different work, thus requiring individual instruction, the whole class work alike and can thus be taught together almost as easily as one member alone. The present plan is to spend ten weeks at filing, when the student will be transferred to the forging-shop for the same length of time, and thence to the turning-shop, models being worked out in these as in the filing department. The two latter are not yet fitted up. A new two years' course in practical mechanism has been started for the education of practical engineers and machinists, with yearly tuition of $122—the regular institute being $200.

Swan Mills.

Two policemen, serving in the vicinity of Third street and Duquesne Way, aver that they saw a ghost in the shape of a woman, one night last week. They saw it at different times at the corner, and when they neared it disappeared.

CREMATION AND THE BIBLE.

Sermon by Rev. F. Leroy Senour, at the Central Presbyterian Church.

In addition to the usual congregation at the Central Presbyterian Church last evening, there was a fair attendance of strangers, drawn thither, no doubt, by the announcement that Rev. Senour would preach a sermon on the subject of "Cremation." Mr. Senour opened the services by reading the twelfth chapter of Revelations, after which he offered up a prayer and the choir sang a hymn.

The preacher announced his text as follows:

"Thus saith the Lord, for three transgressions of Moab, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because he burned the bones of the King of Edom into lime"—Amos II: 1.

After a brief reference to the cremation of Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, fifty years ago, which was generally condemned as being a revival of the Pagan practice, the speaker said: On an eminence near the town of "Little Washington" a furnace has been erected for the burning of human bodies, with the high sounding name of "The American Crematory." It has been widely announced that on the 6th day of December, 1876, the remains of Baron Von Palm will be cremated there. [A portion of the New York *Herald* article, in reference to the Baron and his cremation, which was printed recently in the COMMERCIAL, was quoted here.—REP.] Now, concerning this whole proceeding, as an humble citizen I desire to utter a few words. I desire to say:

1. That centuries ago God pronounced the burning, cremating, the bones of a dead King a transgression—a violation of law. "Thus saith the Lord, for three transgressions of Moab, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because he burned the bones of the King o Edom into lime." One of the world's most distinguished commentators, commenting on the text, says in regard to the burning the bones of the King of Edom: "It was extremely barbarous conduct. Had there been a drop of humanity in them (the Moabites), they would have treated more kindly their brethren; but they burnt into lime, that is, into ashes, the bones of the King of Edom, and thereby proved that they had forgotten all humanity and justice." Moreover, for this act of inhumanity, and other sins, God visited the Moabites with fearful judgments and blotted out the name and existence of that nation.

Now, if the Lord was then opposed to cremation, may it not be that He is still opposed to it? Has His mind undergone any change in this respect, and if so, where is the evidence of it? It will not do to say that it was the unmerciful or revengeful spirit of the Moabites, and not the act of burning the bones of a dead king, that God pronounced a transgression and severely punished. It was both the act and the spirit in which it was done. With all the circumstances of this case the act of cremation we are not acquainted. The exact time and place we do not know—nor do we know who placed the body on the wood or kindled the fire. No doubt, unless the nature of the Edomites differed widely from modern human nature, a morbid curiosity brought together a crowd of the curious equal to that which will be gathered by the Von Palm cremation. And no doubt some one in the crowd when he saw the fires raging and heard the crackling of the dead king's bones, moved by the feelings of a common humanity, ventured to whisper, "That looks inhuman—it looks unmerciful." But the "scientific gentlemen" of that day, no doubt, were present, and promptly replied to those who were moved by the revolting scene "What is the difference? The bones of the king would finally and by natural process return to lime (dust), and why not reduce them at once to ashes by fire?" Why not? Perhaps there was some one, once a king, a man, a human being, somewhere in the world, who regarded the bones of the dead king as sacred, and revered the memory of him who once lived and moved and had his being with in that framework of bones. With the horrid scene of burning they were haunted to the day of their deaths. That's "why not?" It is to be hoped there is not a moral living in the wide world who ardently loved Baron Von Palm, and who shall be compelled to carry in imagination, and to the day of death, the fiery fumes of Washington and the remains of a loved one roasting in it.

Perhaps among the scientific gentlemen who witnessed the cremation of the king, there were some of the utilitarian school, who suggested it was not best to burn the dead. It was a pure waste. The hair could be used to stuff cushions and make mattresses and the bones to make buttons. Cannibals—perhaps I had better use a scientific term, as I speak for "scientific gentlemen"—the anthropopagi would declare cremation an extravagant waste. And yet the scientific cremationists will undoubtedly declare in favor of cremation as of great economical value. Will anything to prevent the useless and extravagant expenses of funerals? This is barely possible. That, however, could be effected in another and more objectionable manner. I am heartily in favor of this kind of reform. It has come to this, that a poor man cannot afford to die in our cities, nor can he afford to have any of his family die. Among the rich, and they are imitated by those who are ill able to do so, we often see the same display, extravagance and rivalry manifested in their funerals that were manifested while they were living, in dress, equipage and their homes. Let us have reform in this regard, but let us not, in order to procure the desired reformation, nail up the gateways to our cemeteries—those beautiful cities of the dead—nor pull down their walls and monuments to build crematories. We do not know but it is probable that the scientific witnesses of the cremation of the King of Edom did not discuss this sanitary question. If inhumation is productive of diseases, then let us seek a remedy in some way less objectionable than cremation. Whether the scientific men who witnessed the burning of the bones of the king, unlike our modern scientists, agreed among themselves, we have no means of knowing. And if they made any new or wonderful discoveries in science, they are now among "the lost arts." We await with breathless anxiety the scientific discoveries that shall result from the cremation of Von Palm. The world is standing on the tip toe of expectation. Will it then be wiser, scientifically? Will the light that shall flash from "the American Crematory" disturb the shades of Galvani, Fulton, Franklin and Morse, that still linger among us? Whether there were any scientific inductions of this kind present at that ancient cremation to sanctify the occasion, we have no means of knowing. This much we do know, and it is enough, that God pronounced the burning of the bones of the King of Edom a transgression and punished Moab for it. "I will not turn away the punishment thereof," saith the Lord. Why? "Because he burned the bones of the King of Edom into lime." And does God punish where there is no wrong?

2. A second word that I desire to say concerning cremation is that it is an innovation of a long established custom among the ancient and modern people of God. The various methods of disposing of the dead have been practiced by various tribes and nations. Some of the Indian tribes on our own continent, disposed of their dead by suspending their bodies to branches of trees or on elevated posts, where they were picked to pieces by birds of prey. But the methods most generally in use may be reduced to three: 1. Inclosing the body in the earth or in a tomb. 2. Embalming or mummification. 3. Burning or incineration. Some of the grandest buildings in the world, as the pyramids, the Castle St. Angelo, Cecilia Metella, Westminster Abbey, and many scattered over Hindustan, are tombs, resting places for the dead. The uniform custom of the Hebrews was to bury or entomb their dead (Jno. 19: 38, 40). And in many instances the preparation for burial was embalming the body. Abraham, the father of the faithful, thought too much of his wife to cremate her body—but he "buried Sirah in the cave of the field of Macphela, before Mamre" (Gen. 23:19), which he purchased with his own money. "Isaac and Ishmael buried" Abraham "in the cave of Macphelah." Joseph, asking permission of Pharoa to bury his father, Jacob, said, "My father made me swear, saying, 'I die; in my grave which I have digged for me, in the land of Canaan, there shalt thou bury me.'"—(Genesis, 5?:5.) "Joseph said unto his brethren, I die: and he took an oath of the children of Israel, and ye shall carry up (not cremate) my bones from hence. And they embalmed him and he was put in a coffin in Egypt."—(Genesis, 50:25 and 26.) And they thought so much even of the bones of Joseph, that they carried them with them through a journey of nearly forty years' duration, and buried them in Shechem.—(Joshua, 24:32.) Moses was buried, not cremated, by God Himself, "in a valley in the land of Moab." (Deut. 34:6.)

To be deprived of burial among the Jews was counted as a great misfortune and disgrace; hence it was considered an act of humanity and a solemn duty to bury the dead. Solomon declares that "an untimely birth is better" than the man that "hath no burial." (Ecc. 6:3.)

That war was considered uncommonly cruel in which conquerors would not permit the bodies of their enemies to be buried. (Ps. 79:1-4.) (2 Sami. xxi:9-14.) The prophets, in their representations of the awful calamities of war, frequently used the dreadful image of unburied bodies. (Jer. 16:3-7.) There is no evidence that cremation was ever practiced among the Jews or approved of God as a proper method of disposing of the dead. Among Christian and civilized nations burial has been the uniform method of disposing of the dead. Why, then, make an innovation of this long established custom of civilization and Christianity? If ever there should be a serious change of this custom let it not be to substitute cremation.

3. I desire to say that the substitution of cremation for Christian burial would be the introduction of a heathen custom. The Egyptians from the remotest period up to the sixth century practiced mummification. The early Greeks practiced incineration, or burning the dead. The tombs of Etruria are rich in art urns, holding the ashes of the dead. After the siege of Sebastopol, on the ground supposed to have been occupied by the besiegers of ancient Troy, in the valley of Scamander, large urns were found by Romans practiced both embalming and burning the dead. Many of the urns holding the ashes of the dead have on them a resemblance of a horse's head, to denote that death is a journey. The bodies that were embalmed were deposited outside the city, interment within it being prohibited. The ceremony was peculiar. A procession was formed after night, preceded by a band of music. Next persons with waxen masks followed to represent the ancestors of the dead, then the corpse, then hired mourners, singing a funeral dirge, then the freedmen of the deceased, wearing liberty caps, and then the family followed the procession.

But all these customs of disposing of the dead gave way to Christian burial as early as, if not earlier than, the fourth century. Danish antiquities say burning the dead came with the age of bronze. It is certain that it was practiced extensively in India and other heathen countries. Why introduce a heathen custom in a Christian land? And if this, why not other heathen customs? This, emphatically, is the time when we are sending missionaries and bibles to the heathen to win them from heathen customs.

4. A strong legal objection, to universal cremation, is founded on the fact that disinterment and the examination of the body are frequently the only means of discovering evidence of foul play, and bringing the guilty to justice. Instances of this occur in every center of population. Cremation would effectually shield these murderers.

5. The human body even after death is sacred. Our funeral ceremonies and deportment in the presence of the dead are proofs of this. The tender farewell kiss and tears of loved ones, the careful handling of the body and the gentle lowering of it into the sepulchre; the tombstone and the flowers planted by tender hands and watered with tears, all witnesses to the sanctity of our treasured dead. By consigning our friends to the earth, as they appeared when living, their features are left to fade gradually and imperceptibly from our memory. Cremation destroys the sanctity we feel for the dead, and in a few hours obliterates from the memory the dearest recollections of their features, and the horrid scene of burning is stamped on the memory to follow us through life.

Now, for these reasons, I am not prepared for cremation. These thoughts have not been thrown out because we have the slightest fear, as suggested by an editorial on this subject in a newspaper in another city, that cremation may be thought to interfere with the Christian idea of the resurrection of the dead. No, not for a moment. We believe in the general resurrection of the dead, and no condition or change can hinder it. The body that has gone to the dust, or has become food for worms, or has been devoured by wild beasts, or that has gone down amid the coral beds of old ocean, or has become food for the monsters of the deep; the body that has been burned at the stake and its ashes scattered over by wind and wave; the body of Baron Von Palm, burned in the "American Crematory," and the ashes carefully urned and sealed—all these shall, with a last trump, put sounds, come forth, "they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life, they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation."

Cremation can not keep us back from the resurrection or the judgment. We must all be raised and "stand before Christ, to appear before the judgment seat." This is not my reason for not accepting the proposed reform. But my reasons are, to recapitulate:

1st. Because God opposed it in the case of the King of Edom.

2d. Because it is an innovation of a long established custom among the people of God.

3d. Because it is the introduction of a heathen custom.

4th. Because of a legal objection.

5th. Because the body even after death is sacred to the memory.

But, perhaps, it is well that we should not give ourselves much concern about the final disposition of our bodies, but we should never cease to be concerned about the final disposition of the soul. "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul." The redemption of the soul is precious, a price—and that price is the peace, speaking blood of Christ.

THE POOR GUARDIANS.

Monthly Meeting of the Board—The Question of Providing for the Pauper Insane—Solicitor Elected.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, of Pittsburgh, was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Kincaid in the chair.

The credentials of Mr. John H. McMasters, the member elect vice John M. Osborne, resigned, were presented and approved.

Messrs. Hays and Finch, appointed to audit the accounts of ex-Secretary Williams for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1876, submitted a report. The committee asked that the report be placed on the minutes in detail, which was done. The report shows that the

Total payments for the year.....$97,689 98
Cash in bank, February 1, 1876..... 22,140 69
Cash in hands of Secretary, February 1, 1876..... 145 91

Total receipts.....$119,967 59
119,977 70

Deficit.....$10 20

CARE OF THE INSANE POOR.

Secretary Braun submitted the following report in compliance with a resolution passed by the Board November 2, 1876, ordering him to prepare a statement of the relative cost of the maintenance of persons at Dixmont and the City farm:

DIXMONT.

Average number per month, eighty seven persons.

Average cost for each person per quarter.....	$ 41 84
Cost per month.....	14 91
Cost per week.....	3 73
Cost per day.....	53 1-7
Total cost for eighty-seven persons for nine months, including clothing.....	$11,611 60

CITY ALMS HOUSE.

Average number per month, 348 persons.

Average cost each per quarter.....	$ 27 01½
Cost per month.....	6 75¾
Cost per week.....	1 69
Cost per day.....	24⅓
Total cost for nine months for 348 persons.....	$ 21,140 06

This includes clothing, salaries of superintendent and assistant, physician, engineer, gate keeper, farmer, teacher, chaplain, baker, besides all improvements and repairs on the Alms House within the period mentioned. The report concludes by stating that the following items in the City Alms House a saving would accrue to the Board which would amount per annum to from $6,000 to $8,000.

Considerable discussion took place, some members contending that the Board would save money by providing and maintaining an insane department at the Poor Farm, while others took the ground that, owing to the need of additional officers, &c.

Finally a committee, consisting of Messrs. Finch, Sweitzer and Atterbury, was appointed to inquire into the expediency of the move.

The monthly committee reported in regard to certain parties who were alleged to have violated the ordinance of the almshouse, stating that it had fully investigated the matter, and recommended that information be made against one Burke, Hugh Hillen, John Hartley and E. Smith, which report was accepted, but inasmuch as Mr. Braun stated that most of the parties mentioned had left the city, no action was taken looking to prosecution.

A communication was read from James L. Kuhn, solicitor for the board, tendering his resignation, in consequence of ill-health and a proposed trip to southern Georgia. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Sweitzer nominated in his stead, Mr. John E. Kuhn, nephew of the retiring solicitor.

Mr. Kuhn was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Braun called the attention of the board to a model of a washing machine invented by an inmate of the poor house. The secretary stated that there was one of the machines now in operation at the establishment, and it was the request of the individual that the board should get his invention patented.

There was some discussion on this matter, when it was referred to the solicitor.

Superintendent Bullock's report, showing a total of 333 inmates in the alms house was received, as were also the reports of the several physicians, and there being no other business the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—The Troubadours.

Salsbury's Troubadours, a comedy organization equal in all respects to the celebrated Vokes family, but dealing solely with American fun, are to occupy the stage at Library Hall every evening this week, and at the Saturday matinee. They are already known here, having made a good reputation last season, when they gave their specialty, "Patchwork," to large audiences. This time they bring something new, in the shape of a musical extravaganza entitled "The Jackdaw," every one who hears them will be delighted.

Opera House—Maggie Mitchell.

The annual visits of Miss Maggie Mitchell are always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations by all classes, as she is a favorite with old and young, rich and poor. She begins an engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House this evening, in "Fanchon, the Cricket," a play in which she has no equal. Special pains will be taken in casting the piece, while the scenery and stage accessories generally will be of the finest. The sale of seats has been brisk, indicating a successful week.

POLICE NOTES.

A Lutheran hymn book, in the German language, was picked up on the street yesterday. The owner can obtain it from the Chief of Police.

A pane of glass in the window of the Great Western gun works was broken on Saturday night by a thief who carried off three revolvers.

On Saturday night the cigar store of Thomas Cochran, at Forty-third and Railroad streets, was broken into and robbed of $40 worth of goods.

The residence of Samuel Muscovy, No. 29 Third avenue, was broken into on Saturday evening and robbed of an overcoat and a lot of table ware.

Swan Mills.

THE avenues leading to an early grave have often been opened by a cough or cold. Thousands have been cured and saved by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Great Gathering at Library Hall—David Hall, John Irwin and John Timmony Publicly Pledge Themselves—Progress of Francis Murphy's Work.

The gathering at Library Hall last evening was, perhaps, the largest and most remarkable ever held in this city in the interest of temperance. Every seat in the house was filled, while the aisles and other vacant places were crowded with people old and young. The stage was also crowded, and at least one thousand persons were compelled to go away for want of room. Evidently the interest in the work of the Young Men's Temperance Union is on the increase, while the work of Francis Murphy has made itself felt. His success was apparent in the fact that he had upon the stage with him three men who publicly acknowledge their past excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors, and pledged themselves to abstain totally hereafter. The remarks at Library Hall were impressive and truthful, although pungin a quaint and at times, amusing manner. After telling what he had done to get liquor, his added words: "It is hard to stand up here and tell you that, but it is true," were very effective.

The services opened with the singing of a hymn, the audience being led by Mr. W. W. Moorhead. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Alex. Clark.

W. C. Moreland, who acted as chairman, in a few appropriate remarks introduced Mr. David Hall, and he was warmly greeted on his appearance.

REMARKS OF MR. DAVID HALL.

Mr. Hall said: I am here, not to make a speech. I want to tell you that I've signed the pledge. A man that has been as mean as me and can't sign the pledge ought to get one of Horace Greeley's books and go West. (Laughter and applause). Last Sunday evening seeing a great crowd go into the Opera House, me and several friends who are now here on this stage went in and heard Mr. Murphy. When we came out we agreed we would stop drinking. On Tuesday by appointment we met Mr. Murphy, we signed the pledge and so far as I am concerned I have not taken a drink since, and I don't intend to (applause). Mr. Hall here gave a history of his life as a liquor seller. He kept a house on Smithfield street for three years and made money; then went into the billiard business, and after a while got into partnership with the Sheriff. Had some money then, but the Sheriff took the furniture; went to Allegheny and got to drinking and squandered it, and so came it got lower more drink was wanted. The speaker then continued: Then the landlord wanted rent. I borrowed and wormed along until one year I had four landlord's warrants on me. That was hard, I tell you. Now, I always did the best I could for my wife and my two boys and daughter. I bought my wife a gold watch. On one visit to Philadelphia I bought her a black silk pattern for a dress. I always went to Philadelphia once or twice a year when I had money, and I would spend seven hundred or eight hundred dollars for whisky. Now, that dress pattern was never made up, and I sailed in and asked my wife for it to get money. She gave it to me without a word, and I sold it and of course some of the money went for whisky. Then the little girl's necklace went in the same way I had previously gone. It is hard for me to stand up here and tell you this. A gold watch presented to me by the Neptune Fire Company, of which I was once Captain, also went.

Next I started a tavern in Allegheny and made money; then I got to drinking again, and into trouble, finally went to jail; then to the poor house, and was sent to the workhouse for six months. Mr. Hall here related the circumstance of a squad of soldiers remaining a night during the war, in his saloon. In the morning when they were mustered in to line to go to the depot, they were all more or less tipsy, and made a somewhat amusing appearance. One of them, however, was drunker than the others, and brought up the rear of the squad. He was so drunk that he could move two steps forward he would stumble back three steps. The captain noticing him, called out, "Here, you, if you want to reach the depot, you'll have to turn the other way." (Great laughter and applause.) Now, said Mr. Hall, that's the way I've been doing. I think I'll try now and get three steps forward and two backward. (Applause.) I see many here I know, and I want them when they meet me to know that I'm the same Dave Hall—but no more drink for me. (Applause.) In another year I expect to have another gold watch for Mrs. Hall. (Great applause.) Now if I hadn't promised Mr. Murphy to come here and speak to-night I wouldn't do it for $500. Now I want all my friends to take the pledge and keep their word. [Here a man in the audience signified a desire to comply, whereupon Mr. Hall said "Come up and we'll make a man of you," which elicited applause.]

In closing, Mr. Hall had a word to say to the ladies. In all the bad doings of the speaker, his wife had stood by him. Now, he would say to young ladies that if they found any of the young men of their acquaintances drinking, "put their cotton." (Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Moreland next introduced ex-Chief of Police John Irwin, who was warmly received. Mr. Irwin said he had been a hard drinker for many years. He had accompanied Mr. Hall and other friends to hear Mr. Murphy on the previous Saturday evening and was much affected by his discourse. After the lecture they agreed to quit drinking and had signed the pledge. He had kept it so far and intended to stick to it. [Applause.]

John Timmony was next introduced and gave about the same experience as that of Mr. Irwin. He had drank since he was seven years old, and had been injured much by it. He had heard Mr. Murphy last Sunday evening, and with Mr. Hall and Mr. Irwin he had promised to abstain from drink, and he would keep the pledge. [Applause.]

MR. MURPHY SPEAKS.

Pending a collection to aid in defraying the expense of establishing a reading room, Mr. Murphy made a few remarks. He said this was no warfare against the liquor seller. Since his arrival here he had visited a number of them and had been treated with great courtesy. He had respect for them. They are licensed to sell by the citizens of Pittsburgh. They are at liberty to sell to all who will buy, under the law. We are making war on the liquor traffic—on bad habits, upon falsehood and for our common humanity. Help us! friends!

After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Murphy addressed the audience briefly, being a continuation of his lecture of last Sunday evening, showing the trials he and his family had undergone when he was a drunkard.

At the conclusion of the lecture a hymn was sung and the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Committee—The Walter Girl Ordinance Approved—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held on Saturday evening, Mr. Fox in the chair.

The appointments of Thomas J. Evans, John Kelly, John Brown and David Campbell to the police force were confirmed.

A number of bills were approved and also the pay roll for November amounting to $15,887 49.

Mr. Thomson presented the claim of William Farnan, of the force, for pay for eight days, during which time he was unable to be on duty in consequence of receiving injuries while making an arrest. The claim was referred to the committee of the physician. Approved.

The waiter girl ordinance referred by Councils was taken up and a long discussion occurred thereon. The Mayor spoke strongly in favor of the ordinance.

Legal Notices.

Finally the ordinance was approved by a vote of 8 to 3 after an amendment by Mr. Thomson had been adopted to make it conform to the act of assembly. The amendment is as follows:

"Any keeper of any tavern, house of entertainment, ale or porter shop or house, or other place for habitual resort, or intemperance, who shall allow or permit any girl or woman other than a member of his own immediate family to act as barkeeper or bartender, or to carry or serve to any person in such tavern any wine, malt or intemperate liquors, either in the day or night time, or who shall permit any person to sing or dance in a lewd or indecent manner, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine shall be committed to the Workhouse for a period not exceeding ninety days."

THE MILITARY.

There will be a meeting of the commissioned officers of Duquesne Greys this evening.

The Hutchinson battery will hold its first annual party at its new armory in Garrison Hall, 183 Liberty street, Christmas afternoon and evening.

A new military company has been organized by J. H. Watson and others and the Adjutant General has authorized Brigadier General Browne to hold an election for officers. It will be attached to the Nineteenth regiment and will be known as Company D.

Captain James Graham, of Company D, Charliers Marching club, is endeavoring to bring about a permanent military organization, and has already about forty members enrolled. He expects to get about one hundred and fifty members and build an armory.

Swan Mills.

Confidence Again Misplaced.

That gentlemanly individual was about last week and succeeded in victimizing Mr. John B. Harker, of Liberty street to the extent of $25. He made the opening visit in the morning, knew the Harkers of East Liverpool, Ohio, etc. etc., and talked himself right into the confidence of John B. In the afternoon he called again, this time in distress. There was a peremptory call for him to go home. He had a postoffice order for $50, sent from Allegheny, but it was against the rules to pay the same date of issue. Thereupon Mr. Harker advanced $25, and next day on visiting the postoffice found that the order was for fifty cents. Next.

Swan Mills.

AWAITING TRIAL.

The Prisoners in the County Jail for December Term of the Criminal Court.

Following is a list of the prisoners in jail awaiting trial at the December term of the Quarter Sessions Court on the charges specified:

Murder—Henry Linkner, Frederick Graebel, Thomas Breen.

Felonious assault and battery—William Roan, John Grady, Charles Burke, William F. Kinney, John, *alias* Reddy Waxter.

Felonious assault—Charles Hardy.

Aggravated assault and battery—Joseph Bowman, Charles Murdock, Frank McClelland, Alvin H. Brumer, John Clark, George Kountz, Andrew Fair.

Indecent assault with intent, &c.—James McCoy.

Assault and battery—Martha Riley, John Schote, Alvin H. Brumer, Frank Shay.

Burglary—John Kelly.

Entering building with intent to commit a felony—Samuel Watkins, Francis Clark, John Smith.

Larceny—David Morgan, Thos. O'Rourk, William Lewis, Charles Fraylinger, John Daley, Charles Wilson, Owen McNulty, John Haley, Harry Lanpfer, James McCartney, Shorty O'Connell, Charles Cells, John Girley, G. C. Martin, Michael Gallaher, Louis Krim, Francis Clark, Arthur Goodwin, James Gallagher.

Larceny from the person—James Saville.

Horse stealing—John Pobing.

Receiving stolen goods—Jacob Glenn.

Larceny by bailee—Sarah McMannus alias J. Smith.

Embezzlement—G. F. Kerrson.

Forgery—D. L. Forbes.

Barratry—William Golden.

Counterfeiting a check—Myers Snell.

Adultery—J. W. Patterson.

Incestuous adultery—Frederick Walter.

Fornication and bastardy—Samuel Black.

Fornication—Margaret S. Kizaer.

Malicious mischief—George Dice, Patrick Shields, Edward McVahan.

False pretence—John Allen, John McGinnis, Thomas Williams, *alias* Wm. Thompson.

Surety of peace—George H. Hill, George Miller.

Nuisance—Mrs. McDonald.

Escape—Porter Ramsey.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Kelly.

Kotcham.

P. H. Burchfield, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy which was referred to Register Shafer.

Daniel C. Negley, of Pittsburgh, filed a similar petition, which was referred to Register Harper.

David Etebun, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made referring petition of assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Robert Stewart, bankrupt, Venango county. The assignee return to order for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed. David Monson, assignee of Fred. Luman, O. W.; George Grabe, J. W.; W. H. Martin, Trustee; P. Kirshbaum, Representative to the Grand Lodge; P. Kirshbaum, Kendall, Bandall, Venango county. Order made for sale of certain personal property.

Jamestown Machine Works, bankrupt, Mercer county. Order made for sale of real estate.

B. F. Newcomer, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. C. Shields, of Laurel Hill Westmoreland county, appointed assignee.

Henderson E. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The order of Court, authorizing the sale of certain real estate reversed and petition dismissed, and George S. Head, trustee, authorized to sell said property under order out of State Courts.

John K. Brown, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for sale of certain leasehold fixtures, &c., at private sale.

Wm. Lockhard, bankrupt, Greene county. Order made for meeting on 9th inst., to inquire whether the resolution of composition had been passed as required by the act of Congress.

Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, city. Hearing on exceptions to the confirmation of the Register's report adjusting liens fixed for the 11th inst.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. The rule to show cause why the restraining order granted against Thomas Mellon should not be dissolved, made absolute.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

On Saturday the September term came to a close. Besides the following sentences very little business was transacted:

Peter Speller, convicted of sodomy was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and ten months with costs.

John Mess found guilty of malicious mischief in taking a gate off its hinges, was fined $10 and costs.

George Brenneman, assault and battery. Samuel McCutchcon, prosecutor, was fined $50 and costs.

John McGough, selling liquor on Sunday, Chief of Allegheny police, prosecutor; sentence suspended on payment of $14 25 costs.

George H. Truby, adultery with Mary A. Snowden, sentenced to the Workhouse three months, and costs.

The December term will commence this morning and will continue over the week.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James B. Faber. Commonwealth vs. G. Tomlinson. Commonwealth vs. Wm. Clark. Commonwealth vs. James Robinson. Commonwealth vs. W. Mitchell.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John Scott vs. Superior Iron Co. A rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why his levy should not be set aside as to property described in the petition.

In the matter of the sale of real estate of the Hazlwood B. and L. Association, the sale was confirmed and the trustees directed to make a deed.

A motion for a peremptory mandamus against the County Commissioners in regard to the approaches to the Tarentum bridge was allowed to be entered.

Gottlieb Dremble vs. Grove *et al.* Henry Risi appointed guardian *ad litem* for Fred, Henry and Wilhelmini Risi.

In the matter of Penny vs. Robbins & Jenkins, the following order was made: And now the verdict in this case being for coal and not for money it is set aside.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of W. W. Wilson & Co., it was decided that Henry Kirkpatrick pay to John W. Hague, the present assignee of Wilson & Co., all moneys he may have received as assignee and the rule granting an attachment should not issue against him.

Jury trials will be resumed in this court to-day.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

W. A. Campbell vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Company. The case referred to J. F. Slagle, Esq., to assess costs and report what, if any, defendants